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# ***Daily Report***

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## **China**

**FBIS-CHI-89-146  
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# Daily Report

## China

FBIS-CHI-89-146

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1 August 1989

NOTICE TO READERS: An \* indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

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## General

### Qian Qichen at Paris Conference on Cambodia

#### Meets With Secretary Baker

OW3107192489 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1816 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Paris, July 31 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen met here this afternoon with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker III, and the two sides expressed the hope that Sino-American relations would be maintained and developed.

During the meeting, Qian Qichen briefed Baker on the situation in China and emphatically pointed out that China's foreign policy of independence and peace as well as its policy of reform and open to the outside world will never change.

The Chinese foreign minister also said that China and the United States are different in their social systems, ideological values and cultural backgrounds; however, they have common political and economic interests.

So long as they respect each other and do not interfere in other's internal affairs, their bilateral relations will be further developed, he added.

The U.S. secretary of state told his Chinese counterpart that President Bush attaches great importance to the Sino-American relations which have been nurtured by both sides in the past 12 years and hoped to make joint efforts to maintain and develop the relations.

Qian and Baker, who are currently in Paris for the international conference on Cambodia, also exchanged their views on the solution to the Cambodian issue and expressed satisfaction with the cooperation by the two delegations at the Paris international conference.

#### Outlines PRC Position on Cambodia

OW3107125289 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1214 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Paris, July 31 (XINHUA)—“A genuine and complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal and the formation of a provisional quadripartite coalition government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk are the two basic factors making for a political settlement of the Kampuchean question,” said Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen today.

“The two are closely interrelated, and neither is dispensable,” he stressed while speaking at the start of the second day of the month-long Paris International Conference on Kampuchea, attended by 19 countries and the United Nations with a total number of 23 delegations.

He said “without a genuine and complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal, there can be no peace to speak of in Kampuchea. Similarly, without having the consequences of Vietnamese aggression removed after the withdrawal, Kampuchea cannot possibly enjoy any tranquility.”

“This is why we believe that the current international conference should not only discuss the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, international supervision and other related matters, but also include realistic and earnest discussions on such specific topics as how to ensure peace in Kampuchea, prevent civil war and promote national reconciliation.”

The Chinese foreign minister, who arrived here yesterday at the head of a 19-member Chinese Government delegation, said that China deems “highly necessary” for the conference to set up an ad hoc committee to ensure peace in Kampuchea, prevent civil war and promote national reconciliation.

“This is the only way to help achieve a truly comprehensive, just and reasonable settlement of the Kampuchea question and ensure the success of the international conference on the political settlement of the Kampuchea question,” Qian emphasized.

Referring to the decade-long war between Kampuchea and Vietnam, the Chinese foreign minister said that “the question of Kampuchea is the result of the armed aggression against and long-term military occupation of a sovereign country by another country.

“The Kampuchea issue, which has dragged on for over ten years, has brought not only immense sufferings to the Kampuchean people but also untold miseries to the Vietnamese people.

“To end the Vietnamese aggression, restore peace and attain a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchea question is now a strong desire shared by the people of Kampuchea, Vietnam, the Southeast Asian region and the world at large,” he added.

Outlining China's position on the issue, Qian said “China supports the proposal advanced by Sihanouk and many countries including the ASEAN countries, namely, nothing less than a comprehensive and durable solution should be sought.”

Turning to Vietnam's troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, he stressed that the question is that the troop withdrawal must be genuine.

“Vietnam should withdraw all its armed forces in Kampuchea, including its military advisers, disguised military personnel in the Heng Samrin forces, armed militia among the Vietnamese immigrants and also all its weapons, ammunition and other military materiel.

"None of these should be left behind in Kampuchea in any form, nor should they return to Kampuchea under any pretext or in any fashion," he said.

"China favours the establishment of a truly effective international control mechanism and the presence of an international peace-keeping force in Kampuchea designed to exercise supervision over Vietnamese troop withdrawal, the maintenance of peace in Kampuchea and the conduct of free elections in future," Qian pointed out.

He urged that full play be given to the important role of the United Nations and its secretary general as the international organization is "the most capable, experienced and authoritative in the area of international supervision."

"In view of the actual situation in Kampuchea," he added, "we also support the sending of representatives by the Kampuchean parties to assist the international control mechanism in its supervision and verification."

Reaffirming China's support for the establishment of a quadripartite coalition government in Kampuchea, the Chinese foreign minister said "it is our view that the most practical and effective way to ensure peace in Kampuchea is to form, during the transitional period between the completion of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal and the start of the general elections, a provisional quadripartite coalition government headed by Prince Sihanouk."

"The reality in Kampuchea today is the simultaneous presence of four political parties, each possessing its own armed forces," he said. "This reality must be recognized."

He warned that attempts to bring about the monopoly of powers by any single party or to reject any one party will never succeed and may very likely lead to a dangerous situation.

The Chinese foreign minister pointed out that Prince Sihanouk plays a key role in achieving national reconciliation in Kampuchea.

"At present," he said, "Prince Sihanouk is the only person universally accepted by the international community and capable of rallying various political forces in Kampuchea around him to achieve national reconciliation and lead the Kampuchean people in tiding over the current difficulties and moving towards a future of independence, peace, neutrality and prosperity."

In conclusion, Qian stressed that China "seeks nothing but an early and comprehensive settlement of the Kampuchea question which is just and reasonable."

"Following a comprehensive agreement on the Kampuchean question and the genuine and complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal under international supervision, China will cease military assistance to the Kampuchean parties," he declared.

"After the formation of the provisional quadripartite coalition government headed by Prince Sihanouk, China will have dealings only with that government and will respect the results of the future general elections it presides over," he added.

"China is ready to work with other countries in providing an international guarantee for the independent, sovereign, neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea."

#### **Gives Banquet for Sihanouk**

*OW0108013089 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0058 GMT 1 Aug 89*

[Text] Paris, July 31 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen this evening gave a banquet at the Chinese Embassy in Paris in honor of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the Cambodian National Resistance (CNR) and president of Democratic Kampuchea.

Both are in Paris attending the 19-nation Paris international conference on Kampuchea which opened yesterday.

During the banquet, the two sides exchanged views on a possible political solution to the Kampuchean issue and the ongoing international conference.

They also expressed their hope for an early, thorough, fair and just solution to the Kampuchean issue.

Prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Son Sann, vice president in charge of foreign affairs, Khieu Samphan, and commander-in-chief of the Sihanoukian National Army, Prince Norodom Ranarith, were invited to the banquet. Also present were Chinese vice foreign minister, Liu Shuqing, and Chinese ambassador to France, Zhou Jue.

#### **Article Views Hun Sen's Position at Conference**

*HK0108101489 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
31 Jul 89 p 3*

[Article by XINHUA reporter Yang Mu (2799 2606): "No Light at the End of the Tunnel—A Comment on Hun Sen's Performance Before the Paris International Conference"]

[Text] Paris, 29 Jul (XINHUA)—All peace-loving countries and people throughout the whole world hope that the international conference on the Cambodian issue to be opened in Paris on 30 July will bring peace to Cambodia, a country which is riddled with 10 years of



chaos caused by war, and that the quadripartite round-table meeting of Cambodia to be held before the conference will reach an agreement to lay a foundation for the success of the international conference.

Mediated by French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, one of the co-chairmen of the international conference, senior officials from the four Cambodian parties met on the afternoon of 27 July, and obstacles were removed to form a unified Cambodian delegation consisting of the four parties to attend the international conference. This was viewed as the first step in the talks between the four parties, and people are wishing that "there will be light at the end of the tunnel." However, after Hun Sen delivered his speech at a seminar of the French International Relations Research Institute on the afternoon of 28 July to assert his stand on the Cambodian issue, people clearly realize that there will be no light at the end of the tunnel. There is no sign showing that the Heng Samrin regime is willing to change its line, even slightly, in boosting the arrogance of the Vietnamese.

At the seminar, Hun Sen asserted that the formation of the quadripartite unified Cambodian delegation is purely a matter of "protocol" and procedure, adding that he would "never change his position on the principled issues." Judging from the remarks Hun Sen made upon his arrival in Paris, his position toward the Paris conference can be summarized as follows:

1. Opposing an all-around settlement of the Cambodian issue and seeking a "partial settlement" designed to retain Vietnamese control of Cambodia. According to his analysis made at the seminar, there exist four possibilities for the settlement of the Cambodian issue. First, solve all the internal and external aspects of the issue; however, the "opportunity for solving the problem in this way is rare." Second, tackle only the "external aspects" of the issue while leaving the internal one "still at a dead end." Third, establish a Sihanouk-Hun Sen coalition government. Fourth, continue to fight a civil war. Sihanouk has repeatedly and resolutely rejected the third method for solving the problem. The Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government and the majority of countries participating in the international conference have successively stated that they favor the all-around settlement of the Cambodian issue. However, Hun Sen asserted that the "opportunity" for an all-around settlement is "rare." It is obvious that his stand runs counter to the stand of the majority of participating countries

2. Opposing the setting up of a quadripartite provisional government led by Sihanouk following the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. He claimed at the seminar, "We cannot disband the Phnom Penh Government and its troops and do not agree to cut the cake into four pieces." He stubbornly insisted that one side of Democratic Kampuchea—which played a big role in the war against Vietnamese troops—be excluded from the future government, saying "the great danger for us is to

share power with the Khmer Rouge." Hun Sen's final motive is: The future government should be one with the Phnom Penh regime, and its nucleus controlled by Vietnam.

3. No mentioning of the genuine and complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and the effective international supervision, but stressing the "immediate ceasing of foreign assistance" after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. In other words, Hun Sen supports a false Vietnamese troop withdrawal to lure justice-holding nations into cutting off support and aid to the resistance forces, so that they will be isolated, and "encircled, and suppressed," and eliminated by the Vietnamese troops which stayed in Cambodia.

The three points mentioned above are exactly the key to the political settlement of the Cambodian issue. Hun Sen will not make any concession on these three points, except that he will juggle with conference arrangements and his tactics. This is what he means by saying "no change on principled issues."

The roots to the Cambodian issue are Vietnam sending troops to Cambodia to invade the country. People are paying close attention to the performance of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach at the Paris international conference. Hun Sen is only his pawn. If the pawn fails to perform well when crossing the river, then there is ground for people to cast doubt upon the sincerity of his master Nguyen Co Thach.

### United States & Canada

#### VOA Criticized; Self-Defense Called 'Futile'

HK0108082289 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 29, 17 Jul 89 pp 46-47

[Article by Liang Qi (2733 7871): "Self-Defense by the Voice of America Is Futile"]

[Text] After the Beijing City People's Government informed Alan Pessin, Voice of America [VOA] reporter in Beijing, to leave China in 72 hours on 14 June, another VOA reporter, Mark Hopkins, was also ordered by the Beijing Security Bureau to leave China in 3 days on 8 July, because they both had violated martial law regulations and created rumors jeopardizing our country. Mr Carson, the VOA chief, tried his best to defend the disgraceful behavior of his men, denied that the VOA has made a large number of reports based on the distorted facts that instigated turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion, and announced that the VOA has tried its best to report the most precise, most just, and most balanced news. The VOA on the other hand boasted that its "news can only be broadcasted after being verified by two independent sources of information." However, these explanations cannot clean the VOA of its shameful behavior of creating rumors, but can only confirm a Chinese proverb: The more you try to hide a mistake, the more you will expose it.

As Carson said, the VOA has "reported in detail" "the process" of China's student movement and turmoil, and the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing. But he has avoided a key question: How did they report and what did they report on the event which happened in China? In a period of two months since mid-April, the VOA abandoned the most basic ethic of journalists, ignored the actuality of news, created and spread a series of rumors about China's situation, provided the world (including China) with distorted information, and caused great confusion. In order not to let the gentlemen of the VOA easily forget their disgraceful behavior in China, and for the sake of giving some advice to the audience of the VOA, we have selected the major rumors created by the VOA since 4 June, made a record here, and pointed out the truth to clarify misunderstanding.

The first rumor, which was also the one causing the worst influence after the Chinese Army quelled the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing on 4 June, was the so-called fact that "the Chinese Army made Tiananmen Square a bloodbath." Since 5 June, the VOA broadcast repeatedly for a whole month this terrible rumor, slandered the People's Liberation Army by saying that it had killed 1,400 to 3,000 people when clearing Tiananmen Square, and that the death tolls might even reach tens of thousands. When this rumor was being refuted by China's press organs, the VOA deliberately mystified the event and rumored that the victims who died in Tiananmen Square had their "corpses burned immediately in the locality," therefore the actual number of people who died "will perhaps never be known." However, when the VOA spread this rumor, it neglected some basic knowledge. After carefully thinking over their "news," people would just like to ask: In an open square, when there was a shortage of facilities for burning corpses and of burning materials, how could thousands or tens of thousands corpses be burned into ashes without leaving a trace? How much wood or gasoline was needed? How much time was needed? And how could Beijing citizens be prevented from smelling the extraordinary odor caused by burning these corpses? How would the VOA offer answers to these problems?

The second biggest rumor created by the VOA was the so-called "exchange of fire between troops loyal to different political leaders;" it pinpointed the army which carried out the "massacre" and the army which "opposed the massacre," and the capital's Nanyuan Airport as the location where the exchange of fire took place. This "news of five key factors" produced very bad effects, and caused panic among the Chinese people who did not know the truth. However, people spent a few days being anxious and worrying, but did not find any evidence of armies exchanging fire or ensuing of civil war. Dramatically, on 16 June, Li Ziyun [as published], director of the political department of a certain army, who had been said to be "against the massacre" but took part in clearing Tiananmen Square, solemnly refuted the rumors of "the exchange of fire between troops" and "the coming of civil war" spread by the VOA in front of

the foreign reporters who had come to cover the news. He told reporters: "First, these two armies are not stationed at Nanyuan Airport; second, these two armies are old neighbors with good relations, and there had never been such an event; it was simply a rumor." When faced with the facts, the people became angry, and they had the right to question the VOA: From which dark corner did you pick up this kind of "news?" And from which "two" "sources of information" did you prove it?

Rumors like "the exchange of fire between troops" and "full-scale civil war" were too many to mention in the programs of the VOA since 4 June. For example, there were numerous rumors like "the state-run third, fourth, fifth and sixth cotton factories in the district of Xian's textile town had already gone on a complete strike" (the workers of these factories refuted the rumor with the fact that they always kept an 86 percent rate of attendance), and "Zhejiang Provincial Government hoisted a flag at half-mast for the students who died in Beijing" (this was merely an event and rumor created by the illegal elements). A careful study of these rumors reveals that they reflected a certain mentality of the VOA, that is, being unhappy to see the complete quelling of the counterrevolutionary rebellion; it does not want to see a quick solution of the problem, and it does not want to see control of the situation by the CPC and the Chinese Government; it is unwilling to see China embark upon a peaceful and stable road of development. That is it. What else?

The third big rumor created by the VOA was the so-called event of "Chinese Army intentionally created the affair of shooting at the diplomats' apartments." On 3 July, the VOA said, citing the words of an official from the U.S. Embassy, that "evidence has been gathered proving that the shooting by the Chinese Army at the diplomats' apartments occupied by foreigners last month was intentional" and "planned brilliantly." Obviously, the VOA attempted to create an image in which China was "intentionally" "against the United States" as well as "anti-foreign." But how about the fact? As early as 7 June when the event took place, XINHUA SHE [as published] revealed it in its report, which ran: "At about 1000, when a unit of our martial law troops moved from east to west and passed the area near the flyover at Jianguomen, it was shot by fire from the Jianguomen diplomatic apartments and from the buildings south of the road, killing one and injuring three of our soldiers. That unit was forced to strike back, and it once surrounded the diplomatic apartments, but quickly retreated." Please look, when the martial law enforcement force suffered the shooting which was "intentional" and "planned brilliantly," it was falsely accused of being the one who stirred up the event; what a shameful rumor-monger the VOA has been in confusing right and wrong and in making slanderous accusations! No doubt that on 3 July XINHUA SHE had to question the VOA: "Why did someone in the diplomatic apartments shoot the martial law troops who were on duty? It

is without doubt that this person could either be someone who lived in the diplomatic apartments, or a criminal hiding in there. When it was obvious that they shot the soldiers of the People's Liberation Army and caused death and injuries, the VOA refrained from mentioning the fact, especially the fact of someone shooting at the Chinese troops from the diplomatic apartments. Does this not indicate its guilty conscience?"

As said in the beginning of this essay, here we would only record a few comparatively big rumors created by the VOA. Other rumors of different ranks are not listed here. However, from these few rumors, people can easily perceive the real face of the state-run VOA as a rumor creating company. It is worth mentioning that since the Chinese troops completely quelled the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing on 4 June, the VOA has completely pulled down its mask of being "objective, fair, and true;" it threw away its disguise, went to the front, publicly created rumors, spread rumors, attacked the CPC and Chinese Government, and revealed its real face. This proves that, it lost too heavily, so it must resort to "unrolling the map to expose the wrapped knife." However, we must be on alert, for the VOA has not retreated a bit, but has announced that it "will not be forced to compromise" in its criticism (attack indeed) of the Chinese people. In fact, at present, the VOA has even gone further out of its way in creating rumors. Since the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the VOA has been quick in creating rumors about the new core of the CPC leadership; it created something from nothing, and knocked together some "news from the inside sources" which looked like fairy tales and collapsed without being pushed. We must pay attention to such a new movement of the VOA which we will resolutely, explicitly, and promptly reveal and refute.

**PRC Ranks 5th in TV Exports to U.S.**  
*OW0108014789 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
1354 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 30 (XINHUA)—China ranks fifth place in the world in exporting television sets to the United States, the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reported today.

The Beijing-based newspaper said that Mexico is the biggest TV exporter to the United States, South Korea ranks second and China occupies the fifth place.

According to statistical data released by the U.S. Department of Commerce, the United States imported 98,500 TV sets from China in the first two months of this year. Included were 49,900 color TV sets and 48,600 black and white TV sets.

It is learned that Japan exported a sum of 71,300 TV sets to the United States in the first two months. Included were 60,500 color TV sets and 10,800 black and white TV sets.

## Northeast Asia

### Chinese Military Officer Defects to South Korea

#### Crosses at Panmunjom

*SK2907043989 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0429 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 29 (YONHAP) - A Chinese military officer and his wife crossed the truce village of Panmunjom into South Korea in a defection bid Saturday, the Defense Ministry announced.

A terse two-sentence ministry announcement said the Chinese couple are now undergoing questioning by relevant authorities.

Meanwhile, a senior official of the Unification Board said earlier that the Chinese Army Major, Zuo Xiukai, assigned to the northern side of the border village, and his wife crossed the Military Demarcation Line into the southern sector controlled by U.S.-led United Nations troops at 11:19.

The United Nations Command is questioning the Chinese couple to determine what motivated them to seek asylum in South Korea, said the official, who declined to be named.

He said the Chinese are under the protection of the U.N. troops in the truce village in the Demilitarized Zone dividing South and North Korea, are expected to be turned over to South Korean authorities.

Sneaking into the South via the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, a watch dog organization of the Korean truce in Panmunjom, the Chinese were at first mistaken for South Korean student activist Yim Su-kyong and her escort, the Rev. Mun Kyu-hyon, who are staging a fast in the northern sector of the border village to press demands that they be allowed to return home through Panmunjom.

Yim and the reverend were later spotted still on the northern side of the village, the official said.

#### Shocked by Military Suppression

*OW2907113889 Tokyo KYODO in English*  
1118 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 29 KYODO—Defection to South Korea by an elite Chinese Army officer and his wife apparently was motivated by the bloody suppression of the democracy movement in Beijing early last month, informed sources said Saturday.

Maj. Zuo Xiukai, 39, and his wife Saturday sought the United Nations Command at the truce village of Panmunjom in their quest for asylum in a third country, South Korean news reports said.



The sources said Zuo, a native of Shangdong Province, apparently was shocked by the military suppression of the pro-democracy movement at Tiananmen Square in the Chinese capital June 4.

Zuo, the No. 4 officer of the Chinese military delegation assigned at Panmunjom, previously served in Britain and India.

He was seen during the second session of North-South sports talks held in Panmunjom March 28, the sources said.

Zuo is an intellectual who speaks English well. He is familiar with life in the West because of his previous assignment in Britain, the source said.

U.N. military officials in Panmunjom said they had questioned the Chinese couple about the reasons for their defection.

The South Korean YONHAP NEWS AGENCY said U.N. officials would hand over Zuo and his wife to South Korean officials. South Korean authorities will handle the defection as a refugee case, the agency said.

There have been eight cases of defection by Chinese to South Korea since 1980.

#### **Says Defection 'Without Duress'**

SK2907121489 Seoul YONHAP in English  
1203 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 29 (YONHAP)—Chinese Army Maj. Zuo Xuikai and his wife, who defected to South Korea at the truce village of Panmunjom earlier Saturday have confirmed in their meeting with members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission that their decision to flee from China was "voluntary and without duress," a U.N. Command spokesman said.

Maj. Zuo, a staff officer from the Chinese People's Volunteer Component of the Military Armistice Commission at Panmunjom, asked soon after his defection to the southern sector of the truce village that he and his wife be taken out of the Joint Security Area and into the Republic of Korea, he said.

The Commission is a watchdog organization that helps maintain the 1953 ceasefire agreement in the Korean peninsula.

The spokesman added the U.N. Command, which has jurisdiction over the southern half of the truce village, agreed to the request and escorted them to a place of safety outside the Demilitarized Zone.

Zuo's hometown was reported to be Qingdao, Shandong Province.

Meanwhile, a senior South Korean Foreign Ministry official said Zuo and his wife were seemingly seeking political asylum in a third country. But it was not immediately known where the couple wanted to go for settlement.

The official did not rule out the possibility that the U.N. officials in charge of refugee affairs might be invited to help arrange the Chinese couple's settlement in third countries, thus suggesting that the South Korean Government may not play a significant role in settling the case in consideration of its sensitive relations with China. Seoul does not have official relations with Beijing.

#### **Resettlement Approved**

SK2907060589 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0550 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 29 (YONHAP)—South Korea will allow a Chinese couple, who came to South Korea in a defection bid Saturday, to resettle in a third country if they so desire, a government official said.

The government will also let Chinese Government officials visit South Korea if asked to ascertain the desire of Chinese Army Major Zuo Xuikai and his wife, who entered South Korea via Panmunjom in the Demilitarized Zone dividing South and North Korea.

There are no diplomatic ties between Seoul and Beijing despite growing exchanges in non-political fields.

Zuo, an officer assigned to the Joint Security Area at the border village, and his wife are now under the protection of the U.S.-led United Nations Command.

After the Chinese couple are handed over by the United Nations Command, the government will confirm their desire to defect and if they want asylum in a third country, said the official, who wanted to remain anonymous.

They will be treated as political refugees and due steps will be taken through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, he said.

It is the third time that nationals from third countries have used the truce village to defect to the West since October 1981, when Robert Ozark, a Czechoslovakian official with the Neutral Supervisory Commission, a watchdog body of the Korean truce signed in 1953, crossed over.

**PRC Embassy Official Defects to West Germany**  
*OW2907013289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0052 GMT  
29 Jul 89*

[Text] Tokyo, July 29 KYODO—A Chinese Embassy official in Tokyo seeking political asylum following China's crackdown on prodemocracy demonstrations has defected to West Germany, government sources said Saturday.

Ma Qiuyun, 27, an official at the Chinese Embassy's consulate affairs section, had been under custody of the Japanese Government since she appealed for protection after the bloody suppression of the April 4 at Tiananmen Square.

The Foreign Ministry had accepted her appeal from the humanitarian viewpoint.

Ma had participated in demonstrations organized in Japan by Chinese students to support the protests in China.

Her job at the Tokyo Embassy was the issuance of "homecoming certificates" for Chinese with Taiwanese nationality.

Her husband, a dissident physicist also seeking asylum in East Germany, earlier defected to West Germany.

**PRC, MPR To Establish Joint Picture Company**  
*OW3107191489 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1204 GMT 28 Jul 89*

["Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 28 Jul (XINHUA)—New developments in China's cooperation with foreign countries:

**China and Mongolia To Set Up Joint Venture Picture Company**

A delegation of the China Picture Company, headed by its General Manager Zhang Jiahua, held talks and signed a memorandum with a delegation of the Mongolian National Picture Company, headed by De-le-ge-su-lun [name as published], vice chairman of the Mongolian National Council of the Press, Radio, and Television, in Ulaanbaatar from 19 to 24 July on the issue of establishing a Sino-Mongolian joint venture picture company in Mongolia. Both sides agreed to set up a joint venture picture company which has independent decisionmaking authority regarding its operations. It is hoped the company will start business operations by the end of this year. [passage omitted]

**Chinese Students in Japan Support Movement**  
*OW3107142689 Tokyo KYODO in English  
1233 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Text] Kyoto, July 31 KYODO—Chinese students in the Kansai area of western Japan unanimously supported the pro-democracy movement in China, smashed by the military in June, according to a survey.

The survey, carried out by a group of Chinese students from late June to mid-July, showed that not one pollee replied that the pro-democracy demonstrations and hunger strikes constituted a "disturbance" as claimed by Chinese authorities.

The Kyoto-based group sent the questionnaire to about 1,000 Chinese students in the Kansai area, including Osaka and Kobe. It received replies from 354 of them.

Nor did any pollee think that a Chinese student council, which played a leading role in the movement, was "an antirevolutionary" organization, with 76.6 percent of the pollees describing the organization as lawful.

Nearly 55 percent said the aim of the movement was to promote political reform under the current Chinese Government.

But 44.4 percent were pessimistic about China's future, believing that the conservatives will hold power for a long time to come, while 35.1 percent believed that the reformists will seize power dramatically.

As major reasons for the evolution of the pro-democracy movement in China, almost all the respondents cited corruption among top-ranking party and government officials, expansion of social inequalities and the growing popular interest in politics.

**RENMIN RIBAO Views Korean Reunification**

**Reviews Im Su-kyong Case**

*HK0108090189 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
28 Jul 89 p 3*

[Article by Zhou Bizhong (0719 1801 1813): "Reunification Is the Most Powerful Voice of the Korean Nation"]

[Text] "We share one motherland; the Korean nation must be reunified, and reunification will be a reality in our generation!" That was the impassioned statement of Im Su-kyong [formerly translated as lin xiu jing 2651 4423 0079] delegate of the South Korean "National Council of Student Representatives" (shortened as Chongdaehyop) at a press conference in Pyongyang. Earlier, Im Su-kyong had broken through obstructions by the South Korean authorities, passed through many places in the world, and eventually arrived in Pyongyang to participate in the World Youth Festival.

It is true that all the Korean people, young and old, either in the North or the South, have been tortured by the separation of their families. With the passage of time, they have increasingly yearned for their national reunification. The call for reunification has echoed from all parts of the peninsula, and has become the most powerful voice of the Korean nation. The South Korean coed Im Su-kyong's trip to Pyongyang served as more evidence of this.

Chongdaehyop is an organization representing one million students from 152 institutes of tertiary education in South Korea. In order to participate in the 13th World Youth Festival held in Pyongyang this year, Chongdaehyop had specially set up a preparatory committee for the event, and made preparations in various aspects. Because the South Korean authorities had banned the participation of Chongdaehyop delegates in the event, the organization was forced to make a decision to send its delegates secretly to Pyongyang. Im Su-kyong is a senior of the French Department of the Foreign Languages Institute in Seoul. Because of her outstanding records in the first 2 years of her academic career, she was elected deputy head of the general affairs department of the students' union of the institute in her junior year, and had enthusiastically participated in the student movement ever since. The preparatory committee recommended her as a delegate to the World Youth Festival on the grounds of her staunch militancy and her being a passport holder. On 21 June, Im Su-kyong arrived in Tokyo by plane planned to go to Pyongyang via Beijing. Later, an AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE reporter disclosed her whereabouts, and she had to alter her plan because of the trouble involved. So she took a plane to the FRG. After arriving in Berlin, she took a plane to Moscow, and eventually she arrived in Pyongyang from Moscow by plane. Normally, it takes only 4 hours to get to Pyongyang from Seoul, but it took Im Su-kyong 10 days to finally reach her destination. Regarding this, she could not control her emotions and said: "As a member sharing the same nation, I am proud to be warmly received by my compatriots in the North. But I can't help feeling sad about the cold fact that I had to fly in a circle around the Earth to get here!"

As mentioned in her statement delivered at the Sunan Airport, Pyongyang, what had urged her to go to Pyongyang despite all the hardships and risks was "the wish of 70 million compatriots for realizing the reunification of the motherland." That was the truth. In a letter addressed to her parents shortly before her departure from Seoul, she wrote: "I love the land in the South of the motherland, which has been split, and equally I love the land in the North, because the North is likewise our motherland, which must become an entity"; "Now I am not only your daughter, for I am determined to be a daughter of our motherland, and one that our motherland will be proud of." The warm welcome she received upon her arrival in Pyongyang was quite beyond her expectation, and she keenly felt "the yearning of the compatriots for the reunification of the motherland."

When the World Youth Festival was under way, she took an active part in all kinds of activities. Together with the Korean Students' Union Committee president, Kim Chang-yong, Im Su-kyong initialed the Joint Declaration of North and South Korean Young Students on the Independent Peaceful Reunification of the Motherland on 7 July, and expressed that "joint efforts will be exerted to strive for the fulfillment of reuniting the motherland no later than 1995." After the closing of the World Youth Festival, she went to visit various places in North Korea. In writing inscriptions at some sites, she adopted neither the Christian nor the South Korean way of numbering the years when she marked the date, but purposely put down "the 45th year in the wish for reunification." Indeed, for 45 years now, the Korean people have yearned for the reunification of their motherland. On 20 July, she participated in the "World Peace March" for the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula with some 400 participants from 30-some countries and regions all over the world, and was determined to go straight back to Seoul on foot through Panmunjom.

Im Su-kyong's deeds have roused diametrically opposed reactions in South Korea: Young people regarded her as a dauntless fighter, and Chongdaehyop is preparing a grand welcome for her. Whereas the South Korean authorities have charged her for violating the "National Security Law," and have decided to put her in custody for interrogation upon her return to South Korea. Even her father has been forced to send in his resignation to his office. When news of the decision of the South Korean authorities reached Pyongyang, personalities of foreign law circles, who had participated in the World Youth Festival, immediately formed an "international defenders group" and are ready to fight for Im Su-kyong's personal safety.

On 20 July, the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Motherland delivered a letter to South Korean Minister of National Unification Li Hong-ku, which pointed out, "Should Im Su-kyong be apprehended and persecuted, the situation in North-South relations will be worsened; it would be a grave obstruction to the progress of peaceful reunification." As to Im Su-kyong herself, she has been mentally prepared. To express her determination to fight for the reunification of the motherland, she has repeatedly said: "I am determined to return to Seoul through Panmunjom. Should they refuse to open the door, I will fight against them even at the cost of my life!"

Panmunjom should be free for passage. The North and the South of artificially divided Korea must be reunified! Separated families must be reunited! This is the common wish of the entire Korean people. Im Su-kyong's words and deeds have precisely reflected the most powerful voice of the Korean Nation. Reunification is the common desire of the people. No force on earth can check it.



### **On Ending U.S. 'Interference'**

HK3107122789 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
29 Jul 89 p 3

[Article by Staff Reporter Xu Baokang (1776 1405 1660): "The Powerful Voice for Eliminating Foreign Interference"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Jul—A marked characteristic of the "month of joint struggle against the United States" (from 26 June to 27 July) in Korea this year was the strong demand for stopping U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea and withdrawing U.S. troops from South Korea, so that the Korean people can realize the great cause of independence and peaceful reunification of the motherland through dialogue and consultation.

It has been 36 years since the signing of the truce agreement in Korea. However, the northern and southern parts of the country are still in a state of sharp military confrontation and division. The basic reason contributing to such a tragedy is that the United States has been wantonly interfering in the internal affairs of Korea, and implementing a policy that is both hostile and divisive to Korea. Politically, the United States is pursuing a policy of "two Koreas." Militarily, the United States has not only refused to withdraw its troops from South Korea, but also constantly updates and upgrades the weapons and facilities of U.S. troops in South Korea. From 1976 onwards, the United States and South Korea have carried out the joint military exercise "Team Spirit" every year to continuously aggravate the tense situation on the peninsula, and to undermine the atmosphere of dialogue between the South and the North.

Eliminating foreign interference and achieving independence and peaceful unification of the motherland is the greatest national desire of all Korean people. The Korean Workers' Party and DPRK Government have been making unswerving efforts, and have put forward a series of rational proposals in this regard. President Kim Il-song has proposed the establishment of the Korean Democratic Federal Republic and has pointed out a correct way for realizing peaceful unification of Korea. In the month of joint struggle against the United States this year, various political parties and organizations in Korea jointly issued a letter of appeal to unanimously demand that the United States stop its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and that it withdraw its troops from South Korea. The voice of South Korean people for eradicating the interference of the United States has become increasingly strong. Anti-U.S. rallies and demonstrations are held everywhere.

The struggle of the southern and northern parts of Korea for eliminating foreign interference, and independence and peaceful reunification of the motherland, has enjoyed an extensive rapport with the international community. World public opinions point out: The refusal of the United States to withdraw its troops from

South Korea runs counter to the trends of the times. Youths from various countries who participated in the 13th World Youth Festival resolutely supported the just struggle of the Korean people. They stated that easing the tension on the Korean peninsula and ensuring peace in Korea is beneficial to easing tension in Asia and the world.

Letting all Korean people solve their problem of peaceful unification without foreign interference is a correct path, which is in accord with justice and enjoys popular support. It is firmly believed that through the indomitable struggle of all Korean people, the common long-cherished desires of 70 million people of ending the history of a division in a beautiful land 3,000 li in length, and realizing the unification of the motherland and national unity will certainly be fulfilled.

### **Southeast Asia & Pacific**

#### **Zhu Rongji Fets Malaysian Delegation**

OW3107125889 Shanghai City Service  
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Jul 89

[From the "Morning News" program]

[Text] Last night [29 July], Mayor Zhu Rongji met with and hosted a banquet for a Malaysian Government trade delegation led by Aziz Rafidah, minister of trade and industry, at the Jingjiang Guesthouse. The host and the guest held a friendly conversation on further expansion of economic and trade relations between Malaysia and Shanghai.

Shanghai and Malaysia have a very good record for economic cooperation. Currently, Malaysian companies that have established plants in Shanghai include the United Timber Industry Company and the Slumberland Mattress Company.

Vice Mayor Huang Ju was present at the meeting.

#### **Thai Defense University Group Visits Beijing**

OW3107130389 Beijing Television Service  
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 29 Jul 89

[From the "Night News" program]

[Text] A tourist group from the National Defense University of Thailand visited Tiananmen and the Imperial Palace in Beijing this morning. The 38-member tourist group is composed of teachers and students of the National Defense University and local officials of Thailand.

Since 1980, this university has sent its students on a rotational basis to visit our country each year for the purpose of making observations and learning from us.

This year the head office of the China International Travel Service is responsible for receiving the Thai students, who are for the first time visiting China as a tourist group.

Today the group concluded its 5-day sightseeing visit in Beijing. (Tamani), head of the group, who is a lieutenant general of the Thai Army, said: During our visit to Beijing, we have seen the stable situation and enjoyed good hotel service. We have also seen many tourists in Beijing. China seems to be doing well in developing its tourist industry.

#### **Spratly Residents Receive TV Transmissions**

OW0108053689 Beijing Television Service  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Announcer-read report; from the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] Beginning 26 July, soldiers and civilians on Yongshujiao Island of the Nansha [Spratly] Islands are able to directly receive programs transmitted by the Central Television Station.

In June this year, leaders of the Navy decided to set up a satellite ground receiving station on the island. The No 4191 State Plant in Guizhou organized a special technical task force to improve the satellite receiving and feeding system based on the special characteristics of the Nansha maritime region, and dispatched technical personnel to Yongshujiao to offer guidance and take part in the installation work.

Soldiers and civilians in the Nansha Islands can now receive programs, with clear audio and visual reception, on four channels—the Central Television Station's No 1 and No 2 programs and the Yunnan and Xinjiang Television Stations.

#### **Near East & South Asia**

#### **Wu Xueqian Meets Iranian Heavy Industry Group**

##### **Seeks Trade Expansion**

OW3107113289 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1028 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 31 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian met a delegation from the Iranian Ministry of Heavy Industry led by its Vice-Minister Mohsen Mehr Alizadeh here this morning.

Extending his welcome to the delegation on behalf of the Chinese delegation, the Chinese vice-premier said further economic, trade and industrial cooperation between China and Iran conforms to the interest of both peoples.

Arriving in Beijing July 20 at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Machine-Building and Electronics Industry, the delegation has visited businesses in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou, and explored possibilities of developing cooperation projects in the field of machine-building and electronics.

##### **Signs Memorandum on Cooperation**

OW3107113389 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1040 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 31 (XINHUA)—China and Iran signed a memorandum of understanding here today to cement long-term and solid ties of industrial cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit.

Zhao Mingsheng, Chinese vice-minister of the machine-building and electronics industry, and M.M. Alizadeh, deputy minister of heavy industry of Iran, signed the memorandum.

According to the memorandum, both sides agreed to conduct joint production and technology transfers in power station equipment, sugar and paper making, and machine tools and engineering machinery manufacturing.

Zou Jiahua, state councillor and minister of machine-building and electronics industry, attended the signing ceremony and met the Iranian delegation led by Alizadeh.

#### **West Europe**

#### **Turkish Health Minister Seeks Improved Ties**

OW3107150889 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1549 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Text] Istanbul, July 30 (XINHUA)—Turkish Health Minister Halil Sivgin today expressed welcome to Chinese acupuncturists to work in Turkey as part of a program to promote bilateral cooperation in the health field.

During a meeting with two visiting Chinese acupuncturists in Istanbul, Sivgin said the Turkish Health Ministry had mapped out a law allowing foreign doctors to work in Turkey which formerly barred the practice of foreign doctors within its territories.

The law, the first of its kind in Turkey, had been passed at a cabinet meeting and would go into effect in September after getting final approval from the Grand Assembly, the minister said.

Once the law was implemented, Sivgin said, Turkey would extend formal invitations to Chinese acupuncturists to work in Turkey.

"In the capacity of Turkey's health minister, I welcome Chinese doctors to come and work in Turkey," he said.

The law was aimed at blocking the flow of Turkish patients into foreign countries for medical treatment and the consequent outflow of Turkish foreign currency, Sivgin explained.

Sivgin stressed the need to boost the bilateral cooperation so as to enhance the Chinese-Turkish traditional friendship.

He said he was ready to exchange views with his Chinese counterpart Cheng Minzhang on ways of boosting the cooperation.

#### **Sino-British Paint Venture To Be Established**

*OW0108001889 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1334 GMT 30 Jul 89*

[Text] Shanghai, July 30 (XINHUA)—A contract was signed through telex here recently on establishing a joint venture between the Courtaulds Coatings Ltd of Britain and the Shanghai Kailin paint factory.

The investment in the 25-year project—the International Paint of Shanghai Co. Ltd.—is 5.8 million U.S. dollars with the Chinese side making 49 percent of the investment and the remaining part will be covered by the British side, said Li Xiyuan, general manager of the company.

The company will produce 6,000 tons of paint and coating for ships, drilling platforms and pleasure-boats annually when it goes into operation in October this year. "This will help put an end to the situation in which China relied on importing paints for its ocean-going ships," Li Xiyuan said.

With rapid shipbuilding development in recent years, China has to import large amounts of paint each year. Last year's import amounted to 20,000 tons, Li said.

One third of its products will be exported to other countries with the trademark of "propellor".

With a history of 120 years, the Courtaulds Coatings Ltd has opened 48 branch companies in 44 countries and regions. Its annual paint output makes 35 percent of the total paint sales on the world market.

#### **Scandinavian Airlines To Resume Traffic to PRC**

*OW0108015089 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1407 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Text] Stockholm, July 31 (XINHUA)—Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) will resume its flights to China on 22 August, according to a report of DAGENS NYHETER.

Traffic to China was cancelled during the turmoil in Beijing.

Several other travel companies in Scandinavia and northern Europe will follow SAS's example in the next month or so. The Tjaereborg Travel Agency will, however, wait longer and start its first trip to China in later October, according to the report.



## Political & Social

### Review of Companies Affected by CPC Decision

#### Kang Hua Stops Trading

HK0108011589 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD  
in English 1 Aug 89 p 1

[By Tammy Tam and Fan Cheuk-wan]

[Text] The Kang Hua Development Corp, set up by the eldest son of China's paramount leader Deng Xiaoping, was ordered to stop trading yesterday.

A Kang Hua public relations department official said the closure was regretted, but he believed it was important to crack down on corruption and business malpractices in firms linked to the mainland.

"Leaders of the company are having meetings to discuss the winding up of the company. All business stopped formally from today," said the official.

"We are now waiting for further instructions from the State Council for future financial and personnel arrangements of the company. But many staff are now looking for new jobs."

Meanwhile in Beijing, Mr Wang Guangying, chairman of the powerful China Everbright Holdings Company Limited in Hong Kong, will report to the State Council. The council wants the company to make public its audits.

Kang Hua's fall comes amid a nationwide campaign against special privileges. The China Industry and Commerce Economic Development Corporation was also ordered to close its doors last week.

On Sunday, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce issued a circular announcing the setting up of a special committee to clear up the accounts of Kang Hua.

The circular stressed that contracts signed by the two corporations would remain valid.

The Kang Hua official said reorganisation of the company began last September when Mr Deng ordered it.

"Our Hong Kong branch, which was set up last year, also closed down at that time," he said.

"But this time the whole company is ordered to be scrapped."

He expected the cleanup campaign of state-owned companies to last for several months.

Mr Deng Pufang, the crippled son of Mr Deng, set up Kang Hua in 1983 to raise funds for the China Welfare Fund for the Disabled, which he had also established.

The company developed into a powerful corporation with more than 100 branch offices and subsidiaries.

The junior Mr Deng resigned from the chairmanship on the advice of his father in 1987.

He was replaced by Mr Tang Ke, a former minister of the petroleum industry.

A former vice-mayor of Beijing, Mr Han Boping, was made the general manager.

Mr Fang Zhengping, deputy general manager of the public relations department of the China Everbright Holdings Company, said yesterday the company's audits would be announced soon.

The central government had already finished the auditing work, he said.

Mr Fang admitted there were a number of Chinese leaders' children working at Everbright.

According to a Politburo order, children of senior officials are now banned from engaging in commercial activities.

Mr Fang said Miss Wang Mi, daughter of Everbright founder Mr Wang Guangying, had left the company in May.

Mr Wang Guangying is the brother-in-law of China's former state president, Mr Liu Shaoqi.

Mr Fang said Everbright would consider abolishing a number of projects which were running at a loss.

Everbright is directly under the leadership of the State Council.

Mr Fang said Mr Wang had been in Beijing and would report to the State Council about the corporation's operations.

"The central government has set up a good example by ordering investigations into the companies directly under the State Council first," he said.

"The Politburo order matched the demands by Mr Deng Xiaoping to do several good things for the people to win their trust."



**Everbright Defends Practices**

HK0108073389 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO  
in Chinese 1 Aug 89 p 17

[Report by Yeh Sheng-chieh (0673 0524 0267): Streamlining of Everbright Industrial Corporation Completed; Report Submitted to the Central Authorities To Be Published"]

[Text] A spokesman for Everbright Industrial Corporation told this reporter yesterday that Everbright's accounts had been audited as early as March and April of this year, and the same work for its branches in Beijing and other places in China had been accomplished even earlier this year. The relevant reports have been submitted to the central authorities pending publication.

Fang Zhengping, the company's routine work department deputy general manager and public relations manager, said that the reason that Everbright once again became one of the enterprises subject to examination is, it is believed, due to the fact that the corporation is one of five major companies under the State Council. Since the State Council is determined to take several steps to win the confidence of the people, it necessarily concentrates its efforts first on checking the companies under its direct control. But in fact, the relevant work started as early as the end of last year, and they are presently only continuing to emphasize the spirit.

He expressed belief that people in Mainland China have a different understanding of streamlining from people here. By checking the accounts and streamlining, they only mean the normal practice of checking the accounts of enterprises, the way Hong Kong accountants check the accounts every year. Therefore checking the accounts does not necessarily mean something is wrong with the enterprise. Checking and streamlining are mainly designed to audit the accounts and rationalize or improve the organization and the system. This work will help the enterprise expand from a long-term point of view.

Fang Zhengping admitted that some customers did hesitate in giving their cooperation recently, and some plans in this connection were delayed. But he said this was mainly due to the Beijing incident and the recent credit squeeze. Everbright's partners, on the whole, have faith in the company.

Asked if a transfer of personnel is possible in the wake of auditing the accounts and streamlining, Fang Zhengping said that he predicts the corporation will undergo a certain change, as is the case with other provinces' or cities' Hong Kong-based companies. Fang Zhengping did not elaborate, but he disclosed that one or two senior staffers were involved in corruption earlier, and are subject to investigation. He emphasized these are isolated cases.

He disclosed that the chairman of the corporation, Wang Guangying, is staying in Beijing and will take part in activities to mark 1 August uprising day. Wang Guangying left for Beijing late last week.

In regard to Everbright's specific activities, Fang Zhengping stressed that it mainly deals in industry, with trading constituting only a small part of its business. Therefore, the corporation has nothing to do with "official profiteering" or "speculation." Talking about the earlier news that Everbright is likely to have a hand in the work of developing Yangpu, Haikou, and Hainan, Fang Zhengping emphasized that it has only had initial negotiations with Kumagai Gumi and has not made any final decisions. It will have a limited share in the project, if any.

On the business of Lotus Picture Tube Factory in Yuen-long, Fang Zhengping said that the factory suspended operation once, and is now running a pilot scheme. He predicted that the factory will go into small batch production toward the end of this year. It is estimated that the factory will produce 600,000 color picture tubes annually. Taking into account the \$6 million Everbright spent earlier on purchasing the remaining 50-percent shares in Lotus Company, the corporation has invested about \$40 million in the project. Fang Zhengping admitted that the project did not proceed as expected. But since the corporation has taken complete control, the factory, he believes, will prove profitable, because the market for color picture tubes in Hong Kong remains good.

On the other hand, he said that the corporation is ready to invest in a joint hotel in Bangkok, but the project has not yet been finalized because some problems remain unsolved.

Everbright began business here 6 years ago, and registered locally, the only company under the State Council to do so. Its movements catch attention from all sides.

**Zhou Yang Dies; Lui Ruihan Extends Condolences**  
OW3107101289 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0947 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 31 (XINHUA)—Zhou Yang, 81, honorary member of the National Committee of China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and advisor of Chinese Writers Association, died here today.

In his lifetime he also served as the deputy head of the Propaganda Department of Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee, member of the party's Central Advisory Commission and president of China Federation of Literary and Art Circles.

Zhou had been receiving medical treatment in a hospital for the past six years. Some party and government leaders visited him in hospital during his illness.

Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, and other party leaders today went to the hospital to extend condolences to Zhou's family members.

**Li Tieying Speaks on Census Preparations**  
*OW2707144189 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1514 GMT 25 Jul 89*

["Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jul (XINHUA)— The State Council's leading group for the fourth national census held a telephone conference today to make arrangements for the census. Li Tieying, state councillor and head of the State Council's leading group for the fourth national census, spoke at the conference. He pointed out in his speech: The census is the largest mobilization of the society in peacetime, and the task is very arduous. From now on, the governments at all levels should make the census an important item on their daily agenda, seriously strengthen their leadership over it, and do all they can to ensure the completion of the task.

Li Tieying said: The census is an important survey of the national situation and national strength. In the nearly 40 years since the founding of the People's Republic, China has conducted three national censuses. Their results have played an important role in our national economic and social development. The results of the fourth national census scheduled for 1 July of next year will serve as the basis for formulating our development strategy and various principles and policies for the period up to the end of the century, as well as an important scientific basis for formulating the Eighth 5-year Plan and the Ninth 5-year Plan.

He said: The census is a large-scale social systems engineering concerning all quarters of the society. The large-scale survey of every household in the society requires the participation of several million census workers. The fourth national census is facing several major difficulties: 1) The time of preparation is shorter than that of previous censuses, and only 11 months are left for the preparation; 2) it takes a great deal of mobilization and organization work; and 3) the size of the floating population has greatly increased in recent years, and the situation of the society is the most complex. Although the census task is quite arduous, we have the superiority of socialism and can rely on the masses and mobilize the forces of the society to do the work. Since last year, the State Statistical Bureau, instructed by the State Council, has done a great deal of preparatory work, and many provinces have also made necessary preparations. I believe that the census work can certainly be done well.

Li Tieying pointed out: The key to the success of the forthcoming census lies in the attention to be paid by party and government departments at all levels. Governments at the provincial, city, and county levels should immediately set up leading groups and offices for the

census, and start making preparations for the fourth census. Various departments should closely cooperate with each other to take on the responsibility conscientiously, and none of them should shirk their responsibilities. In addition, governments at all levels should work hard to solve problems concerning manpower and financial and material resources required by the census, and overcome difficulties in work. It is necessary to study the key question of how to ensure the accuracy of census data as soon as the preparatory work begins. At the same time, it is necessary to seriously do a good job in publicizing the significance, objectives, contents, and method of the census among the cadres and the masses; spread the knowledge about the census; and carry out education in population control.

**Tian Jiyun Addresses Antismuggling Meeting**  
*OW3107211589 Beijing Television Service  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Announcer-read video report by Liu Xiaojun (0491 2556 6511) and correspondent Wang Heng (3769 0077) from the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] A work meeting on cracking down on smuggling in the four southeastern coastal provinces opened in Beijing this morning. [Video opens with a long shot of a large conference room, showing about 300 participants]

Vice Premier Tian Jiyun attended the meeting. [Video cuts to show Tian seated in the middle of the main table along with unidentified officials facing the participants]

Dai Jie, director of the General Administration of Customs, spoke at the opening ceremony. He said: Smuggling has been rampant in the southeastern coastal provinces of Guangdong, Hainan, Fujian, and Zhejiang recently, especially since the second half of 1988. In particular, crime on the seas is very serious and has increased. As a result of close coordination among various antismuggling authorities, 1,041 boats were found to have committed crimes on the seas in the first half of this year, and a large amount of cigarettes and household electrical appliances were confiscated, with an estimated total value of 260 million yuan. In line with a recent State Council decision, a national antismuggling coordination group has been jointly set up by the customs, public security, industry and commerce, administrative, supervision, and taxation departments, as well as the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate. The purpose of the coordinating group is to work out unified plans and take concerted actions under the State Council's direct leadership for combating smuggling in a planned and systematic manner. [As the announcer reads the report, video focuses on Dai Jie, reading from notes]

Vice Premier Tian Jiyun spoke at the meeting. He said: The only correct way to ensure smooth and wholesome development of the policy of reform and opening to the outside world is, as Comrade Xiaoping has said, to

attend to the reform and opening on the one hand and to cracking down on economic crime on the other. In other words, we must promote the building of material and spiritual civilization simultaneously. Neither side should be neglected, and both should be emphasized. It is necessary to clarify that China's reform and open policy aims to open the country to the outside world in order to invigorate the national economy under the Communist Party's leadership and by adhering to the socialist road. Another aim is to selectively import advanced technology and scientific managerial expertise from abroad in order to achieve China's economic development strategy. Under this policy, we will by no means tolerate such dishonest and decadent practices as speculation and profiteering, smuggling, and trading of smuggled goods. Therefore, we must adopt resolute and effective measures to deal relentless blows at the smuggling and trading of smuggled goods, stop the crime from spreading unchecked, and carry the struggle through to the end.

Calling for strengthening leadership, mapping out well-conceived plans, and making a concerted effort to win victory in the antismuggling struggle, Tian Jiyun said: To crack down on the smuggling and trading of smuggled goods is an arduous and complicated task which requires unified leadership, coordinated actions, and the joint efforts of various departments and regions. Antismuggling work is also a protracted task which should be carried out at all times, not just during a given period of time. The four southeastern coastal provinces must intensify the antismuggling struggle, and other regions should not lower their guard. The struggle should be carried out comprehensively, not locally, and there should be no blind spots in the struggle. All relevant departments should take concerted actions and closely cooperate with each other under the unified leadership of the local governments. Smuggling must be verified with facts and handled strictly in accordance with the law. Cases involving violations of administrative laws and statutes and the criminal law must be duly handled according to the relevant laws and statutes. Enterprises, institutions, units, and organizations committing smuggling shall have their smuggled goods confiscated and be fined. In addition, Communist Party members of enterprises, institutions, units, and organizations involved in the crime shall be dealt with according to party discipline, and the criminal responsibility of leaders and persons directly involved shall be investigated. Smugglers committing serious crimes and refusing to mend their ways in spite of repeated education should be punished severely. [As the announcer paraphrases Tian's speech, video shows close-ups of Tian reading from notes and pan shots of the participants.]

**Cui Naifu Visits Sichuan Flooded Areas**  
*OW3007202689 Beijing Television Service*  
*in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Jul 89*

[Text] After its arrival in Sichuan Province, the 20-member central condolence delegation headed by Minister of Civil Affairs Cui Naifu, together with Yang

Rudai, secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee; Sichuan Governor Zhang Haoruo; and Xiao Yang, secretary of the Chongqing City party committee, divided into four groups and left for Daxian, Nanchong, Chongqing, and other disaster areas.

On 23 July, Yang Rudai, secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, and Xiao Yang, secretary of the Chongqing City CPC Committee, together with the Nanchong group of the central delegation, visited Huayin City, the hardest hit area in Nanchong Prefecture. A landslide there on 10 July killed 220 people, 160 of whom are still buried in the mud. Comrades of the condolence delegation earnestly listened to briefings on the situation in Nanchong Prefecture and Huayin City, talked to residents in the disaster areas, and encouraged the residents to continue combating disasters and restoring production as quickly as possible.

From 23 to 25 July, Cui Naifu, head of the central delegation, accompanied by Sichuan Governor Zhang Haoruo, visited Daxian. Minister Cui heard briefings from the Daxian Prefectural CPC Committee, the prefectural administrative office, and Lingshui, Dazhu, and Quxian Counties; visited fields to inspect the flood situation; and conveyed condolences to the disaster victims.

Minister Cui affirmed the measures taken by the Sichuan provincial party committee and government to mobilize the masses and to provide for and help themselves by engaging in production. He said: This fully shows that the party is firm during a crucial moment and the people have found that socialism is good. Minister Cui urged governments at all levels in Sichuan to continue their efforts and recoup the losses caused by the disasters.

**Flood Control Headquarters Issues Notice**  
*OW0108081889 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin*  
*2130 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Text] The State Flood Control Headquarters yesterday [31 July] issued an emergency notice on successfully performing the present flood control work.

The notice says: Since the onset of the flood season this year, floods have occurred in succession in the upper and middle reaches of Huang He, the upper reach of Huai He, and the upper and middle reaches of Chang Jiang. Nineteen provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities have suffered local rainstorms and floods. There have already been four typhoon strikes. The frequent occurrence of local rainstorms and floods has caused fairly serious flood and waterlogging disasters.

The notice adds: China is currently in the midst of the principal flood season between late July to early August. There is a possibility of floods of every major river. Local rainstorms and floods are likely to be more common. In order to do a good job in the current flood prevention work and score an all-out victory against



floods this year, all localities must reinforce weak points that cropped up earlier; repair flood control projects damaged by floods; step up their maintenance; do a good job in handling the diversion of flood waters; improve prevention against disasters involving mud-rock flows, the collapse of cliffs, and landslides; take concrete measures to strengthen leadership; and remain steadfastly at their posts.

The notice concludes: Judging from earlier experience, currently, the main problems with flood control work are still slackened vigilance and the mentality of relying on luck. Leaders of localities and flood control departments at all levels must educate the broad masses of people to embrace the concepts of preventing great floods, clearing serious waterloggings and fighting great disasters, and truly implement, at the grass roots, the flood prevention policy of putting safety and prevention first, and the idea that prevention work is more important than rescue work.

**Ministry Urges Improvement of Civil Affairs Work**  
HK2707073789 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
22 Jul 89 p 2

[XINHUA report: "The State Council's General Office Transmits a Civil Affairs Ministry Report on Further Reform of the Ministry"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jul—The General Office of the State Council recently issued a circular on transmitting a Civil Affairs Ministry report concerning deepening reform in civil affairs work. The circular demands all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, as well as ministries, commissions, and organizations under the State Council act according to the requirements of the report.

This report has summed up the basic situation in civil affairs work for the last 5 years and set a key task for civil affairs departments to fulfill in the coming 5 years: Under the guidance of the party's basic line during the initial stage of socialism, it is necessary to deepen reforms in these departments, to consolidate achievements in these reforms, to build themselves stronger, to fully display their role, and to work harder for socialist modernization.

The circular points out the main problems to be solved in civil affairs work:

1. Relationships between grass-root organs of power should be straightened out. Some regions have not assigned the task of setting up grass-root organs of power to civil affairs departments. Some have done so, but have not provided the necessary personnel. Governments at all levels are required to pay attention to this matter and help solve actual problems.

2. The number of civil affairs cadres is out of proportion to the tasks assigned. This should be solved in the course of reforming local institutions and the cadre system.

3. Funding is inadequate. For the last few years, governments at all levels have paid attention to developing civil affairs work and have increased funds in various fields. But the original standards have comparatively dropped due to price increases. In particular, people living on social relief funds have found the going tougher. Some houses run by relief fund departments have remained unrepaired for many years, and their facilities are outmoded. Apart from this, due to an increase in professional jobs, funding cannot be ascertained for the registration of social organizations, toponymy management, the setting up of grass-root organs of power, or the management of border regions. In line with the existing financial system, the central authorities are required to make budgetary arrangements for work under their jurisdiction, whereas work under local jurisdiction should be brought to the attention of local governments.

**Article Examines Students' Part in Turmoil**  
HK0108103189 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
29 Jul 89 p 5

[Article by Lin Jianhua 2651 1696 5478, the School Department of the Shandong Provincial Communist Youth League [CYL] Committee: "Why Were So Many College Students Involved in the Turmoil?"]

[Text] Although the political storm, which lasted more than 2 months and developed from a student strike into a turmoil and then a riot, has been quelled, the lesson written in blood has left us with many questions to ponder. Why did so many college students consciously or unconsciously take part in or were involved in the student strike and then the turmoil when the political storm arrived? After conducting a study and analysis of both the subjective and objective reasons why the college students took part in the strike and the turmoil, we can see that the coming of this storm and the participation of college students in it were both unavoidable.

**Patriotic Enthusiasm Was Misled Onto a Road of Liberalization**

The current generation of college students is a new generation "born in the 10 years of turmoil, brought up in the period of setting to right things which had been thrown into disorder, and educated in the period of reform and opening up." In such a special environment, this generation of college students has many valuable merits. They have a wide range of knowledge and are very smart. They support reforms and oppose conservatism. They are thirsting for knowledge and are determined to train themselves into qualified personnel. However, they also have many shortcomings and weak points that should not be ignored. Their shortcomings and weak points were fully exposed during the complicated turmoil. They have all kinds of contradictions within themselves. Although they have many good

wishes and demands, they are unable to coordinate them with correct actions. That is why they were often used by people with ulterior motives, leading to the bitter tragedy.

First, the students have high patriotic enthusiasm, but they lack a firm and correct political orientation. Through the student strike and turmoil, we can see that many mistakes of the college students did not result from their high patriotic enthusiasm, but from the fact that their patriotic enthusiasm was not founded on a scientific basis, and that they did not have a correct political orientation. For a considerable period, many college students had neglected their own political studies and the study of Marxism-Leninism. They had shown less interest in situational education and political theory classes, and some were even absent from such classes. As a result, some who had faith in the Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism shaken could not resist political germs and poisonous weeds, and took certain bourgeois practices as a miraculous cure for rejuvenating China and making China strong and powerful. Under such a situation, their naive patriotic enthusiasm, lacking a correct political orientation, was used by a handful of people who advocate bourgeois liberation under the name of patriotism. The deeper this feeling, the farther they were led astray.

#### **Demand Democracy in an Undemocratic Way**

Second, they have a sense of democracy, but lack a better feeling of democracy and sense of law and discipline. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the building of a democratic system has been developing continuously in our country. In such a good environment, the democratic desire and feelings of the students have also been developing and are becoming stronger and stronger. However, with the strengthening of the democratic feeling, their personal qualities appropriate to democratic life and their sense of law and discipline have not improved accordingly. As they did not have sufficient opportunities to participate in the democratic life training, they did not know how to push forward democracy within the range of law and discipline, or how to express their demands through normal democratic channels and forms. As a result, their democratic demands were often accompanied by undemocratic behavior. Very often, when they waged the so-called democratic activities under the situation that they had only a strong democratic feeling but did not have a good personal quality to suit democratic life and a good sense of law and discipline, they were in fact disturbing the normal order of study, work, daily life, and society. During the student strike, many students wantonly attacked the leaders of our party and government, who were selected at the people's congresses and party congresses at various levels, and attacked some departments concerned. They had actually placed themselves in the position of "privileged citizens."

#### **Vicious Fruit of the Weakening of Ideological and Political Work**

In the past few years, an abnormal phenomenon of weakening and negating ideological and political education work appeared in the whole society, especially in universities and colleges. Some people even advocated abolishing the contingent of political work cadres. As no sufficient attention was attached to the building of an ideological and political work system and network in universities and colleges, ideological and political work for college students became a mere matter of the CPC and CYL organizations, the student work department, and the political work personnel. It became very hard to carry out ideological and political work as "theories are of no help, the position of ideological and political work is low, the contingent of ideological and political work cadres is unstable, the work is ineffective, and the result is not good." After repeated "transformation" of ideological and political work, almost all the fine traditions of the party's ideological and political work were lost, but new methods were ever worked out to carry out effective ideological and political work. As a result, the party's roles were seriously weakened and the prestige of ideological and political work was greatly reduced. The teachers and cadres looked down upon ideological and political work, as did the political work cadres themselves. Many political work cadres were busy looking for a new way out and some had left their original posts. No wonder some people describe what has happened as a "great escape of political work cadres."

On the other hand, to cater to the students' likes, some teachers, who were irresponsible for what they said, imbued the students with some incorrect viewpoints and some viewpoints that were under discussion, thus creating confusion in the students' minds. Some schools lost due vigilance against those advocates of bourgeois liberalization and allowed them to willfully carry out their activities in school and use school forums, salons, and meetings to spread the ideas of bourgeois liberalization. What is more, some schools even spent large sums of money to invite the "elite members" of those bourgeois liberalization advocates to legally advocate capitalism and negate socialism during their forums. Some comrades have sharply pointed out that if we allow things go on like this, our universities can only train our own grave-diggers.

After summing up the lessons of the students getting involved in the student strike and turmoil, we can not but recall the predictions made by some Western politicians in the early 1950's, who placed their hope of restoring capitalism in China on the third and fourth generations of the CPC members. The serious lessons tell us that we must do our work well in the following two aspects: First, we must strengthen ideological education among the young students and effectively advise them to follow the party and take the socialist road. Second, we must purify the social environment in which the young students are growing up and endeavor to eliminate the

decadent influence of bourgeois ideology so that the socialist schools of higher learning can become firm positions for training the new people with "four haves." [having lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline]

Third, they have a demand for participation, but lack the ability and political experience to participate in social affairs. Most college students have been studying in schools and have not gone through any tests in big storms. They do not have an overall understanding of the national situation and society, nor do they have the ability to deal with complicated social problems. Therefore, for college students, the period in school should be a period of study and a period of making preparations for participating in social activities. It should not become a main period for them to participate in social activities. During the student strike, many college students got themselves involved blindly without making full ideological preparations, cherishing an illusion that they might become well known throughout the province and throughout the nation, and that they might thus realize the value of themselves. This shows that they were extremely naive in political affairs and were unable to calmly and reasonably analyze problems and their possible consequences. Unconsciously, they were used by those conspirators as "hostages" and "guns" and were misled further astray.

#### Act Willfully To Advocate Individuality

Fourth, while wishing to be independent, they cannot analyze themselves realistically. For a considerable period, college students were much doted upon in society. However, many students failed to regard praises from society as an expectation and an encouragement of the party and the people, and became intoxicated with self-satisfaction. Instead of making a realistic analysis, they had blindly overestimated themselves. All this made them divorced from the masses of workers and peasants and unable to learn from society, from history, and from the older generation of revolutionaries. Some even became so arrogant as to think that "no one on earth is more capable than myself." Once this state of mind was merged with their demand for independence, they would naturally take radical measures. During the student strike, as they had refused to take the advice of the party and the government and had stubbornly followed their own way, holding that their demand for individuality and independence was suppressed, they naturally went farther and farther from the demand of the party and the people.

Fifth, they have a sense of responsibility toward history, but lack the thinking of hard-working and strict ethic attainments. They have not set a strict demand on themselves and do not make great efforts to temper themselves. During the student movement, some college students said frankly that their strikes were due to being disgusted with study and aimed at evading study. Some

students had tried to shift their grievances to the destruction of state property and the public facilities in school and to their abuses on school leaders and teachers. This showed that they had a very low ethical level. Practice proves that such students are most likely to be influenced by extreme anarchism and involved in the student movement and turmoil.

The shortcomings and weak points of the college students are important reasons for being misled. However, there were also reasons in the influence of external conditions and environment, which we should carefully consider as well. For a considerable period, many abnormal phenomena have emerged in the objective environment of the college students. They were surrounded by the things of bourgeois liberalization. However, there were not any powerful measures with which to extricate themselves from this influence. This unhealthy environment then merged with the weak points of the students, making their faith, stand, and attitude, which were originally not firm enough, seriously deviate.

In the past few years, the adverse current of bourgeois liberalization had not been curbed. Instead, it had spread far and wide. Some propaganda instruments became instruments for spreading "liberalization," and the forums of some schools became the forums of "liberalization" advocates. Some articles and books had vilified the glorious history of the Chinese people who had been fighting for national independence and prosperity since the "May 4th" Movement as a history of continuously taking the wrong road and a history of developing from an enslavement society to another. They had depicted the Western world as the "heaven" of spiritual civilization and the Western-style "democracy and freedom" as the best and most perfect system. Otherwise, how could those ridiculously childish political views and methods of political agitation have so easily poisoned and aroused the inexperienced students during the student movement?

**CPC, PLA Publicize Neighborhood Experience**  
OW2707024989 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1516 GMT 24 Jul 89

["Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jul (XINHUA)—The Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China [CPC] and the Political Department of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] recently issued a circular calling on soldiers and people throughout the country to continue to build socialist spiritual civilization in a thoroughgoing way. The circular was attached to a Beijing Garrison Command "Report on the Work of Liuyin Street, a Neighborhood Participating in a Joint Army-People Campaign To Build Socialist Spiritual Civilization in the Course of Curbing Turmoil and Quelling the Riot," transmitted by the Propaganda Department and the Political Department.



The "circular" says: Liuyin Street is a model which emerged in the course of the joint Army-people campaign to build socialist spiritual civilization. Marshal Xu Xiangqian has always given his warm attention and support to the growth of this model. After he recently read the Beijing Garrison Command's "Report on the Work of Liuyin Street, a Neighborhood Participating in a Joint Army-People Campaign To Build Socialist Spiritual Civilization in the Course of Curbing Turmoil and Quelling the Riot," he fully reaffirmed the deeds of Liuyin Street.

The "circular" says: For many years, the soldiers and people in the Liuyin Street neighborhood have seriously implemented the line, principles, and policies laid down by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of its 11th Central Committee, and carried out the joint Army-people campaign to build socialist spiritual civilization in a thoroughgoing way. They have constantly raised their level of ideology and morality, cultivated a "new style of Liuyin" which embodies socialist spiritual civilization, and enabled the neighborhood to make remarkable achievements in all its work. Particularly after the students' strike took place in April this year, the neighborhood party organization took a clear-cut stand in opposing the turmoil and riot, stepped forward to justly and forcefully wage a resolute struggle against various turmoil and riot behavior, and displayed a firm political stand, a high degree of socialist consciousness, and a lofty patriotism. Their experience eloquently shows that we will be able to display our might at a crucial moment if we pay attention to doing a good job in building spiritual civilization, persist in strengthening ideological and political work, and carry out the party's line, principles, and policies and education in the four cardinal principles in a down-to-earth way in time of peace. The three experiences summed up in the report are precisely what have been overlooked or abandoned by a considerable number of localities in the last several years. After curbing the turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion, these experiences show their value even more. In the last several years, the Army has achieved remarkable success in improving its grass-roots units; local authorities should also do so. We should learn from the experience of Liuyin Street, make great efforts to build up the grass-roots level, do good groundwork in all fields, and lay a solid foundation for the socialist cause.

The "circular" points out: For many years, the vast number of PLA commanders and fighters and the people of various nationalities throughout the country have jointly launched a campaign to build socialist spiritual civilization. The campaign has carried forward the glorious traditions of our party and our Army, and displayed a great vitality. Facts prove that the joint Army-people campaign to build socialist spiritual civilization is an effective measure to enhance Army-government and Army-people unity in the new period, as well as a good way for our Army to participate in the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Party organizations at all levels are urged to strengthen their leadership over the

campaign; adhere to the principle of relying mainly on local leadership; make great efforts to improve ideological and political work; uphold the four cardinal principles; persistently oppose bourgeois liberalization; support any forms of mass activities to build spiritual civilization, such as the joint Army-people campaign; occupy all positions in the ideological field with socialist thinking; and promote China's reforms, opening to the outside world, and the four modernizations.

The report of the Beijing Garrison Command described the work of Liuyin Street in the course of curbing turmoil and quelling the riot: 1) It has always adhered to the stand of the 26 April "RENMIN RIBAO" editorial and publicized the guidelines of the editorial among the masses to guide them in distinguishing between right and wrong. During the turmoil and riot, none of the residents in the neighborhood took part in demonstrations or other so-called "support" activities, still less in disturbances and riots; 2) it has seriously done good, ideological work among college students and their parents. During the students' strike, none of the college students residing or lodging in this neighborhood took part in a hunger strike, sit-in, or riot; 3) Twenty-five young people in the neighborhood who once took a wrong step in life were prevented from getting involved in the disturbance and riot. None of them went to create disturbances at Tiananmen, took part in beating, smashing, looting, burning, or killing, or was detained by public security organs for investigation; 4) in that grim situation, the neighborhood showed sincere concern and support for the PLA, stood on the side of the PLA cadres and fighters from beginning to end, actively conducted support-the-Army propaganda, and prepared a large quantity of materials to support the PLA units in quelling counter-revolutionary rebellion and enforcing martial law; and 5) it has done a good job in joint Army-people defense and ensured the safety of the residents in the neighborhood.

According to the Beijing Garrison Command's report, the main experience of Liuyin Street consists of the following three points: 1) The party branch of the residents' committee is strong, playing a good role as the fighting bastion; 2) the neighborhood has done concrete and meticulous work and educated every household and individual to love the CPC, socialism, and the PLA; and 3) when the joint Army-people campaign to build socialist spiritual civilization is carried out, there will be a good ideological foundation among the masses, the friendship between soldiers and the people will be profound, and the party and the Army will enjoy high prestige in the eyes of the masses.

**BEIJING RIBAO Refutes 'River Elegy'**  
OW0108082889 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0714 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 1 (XINHUA)—The "BEIJING DAILY" on Monday carried a lengthy article rebutting remarks by the authors of the TV series "River Elegy," which was broadcast over television stations twice last year, evoking great dispute in the country.



The article said it was of significance to recall the authors' own lavish praises of "River Elegy" at that time.

It said the advocates took the TV series as "a work that could encourage people to think deeply about their history and to struggle for a better country."

It quoted Wang Luxiang, one of the authors, as saying that "River Elegy" had tried to interpret the fate of the nation through a comparison with the history of world civilization, providing a new outlook on China.

The article said instead the deepest impression after watching the series was one of complaint and cursing, with regard to China's history, geography, economy, culture, and past generations.

The Yellow River, which has nurtured countless Chinese people and fostered an outstanding Chinese culture, is depicted by the TV series as a river that "could no longer bring about new culture." Its authors declared that the Yellow River culture, namely the culture of China, had died.

The TV series also takes the Great Wall as a symbol of closed-door, conservative and incompetent defense.

The article said "River Elegy" did not mention many major historical events and distorted China's history over the past hundred years. It said nothing about the democratic revolution led by Sun Yat-sen, establishment of the Communist Party, the Long March, the founding of the People's Republic of China and achievements since the founding in 1949. It put marked emphasis on the "crazy Big-Leap-Forward years" and "unprecedented Cultural Revolution."

Episode five of "River Elegy" is named "Misery." Someone said it represented the deepest patriotism. The series describes China as a pitch-dark and utterly hopeless country and the Chinese nation as inferior and foolish. After watching the episode, one could only conclude that China would "disintegrate" and become a "colony" for another 300 years. What kind of patriotism is that?

The paper said Su Xiaokang, coauthor of the TV series, told reporters that "River Elegy" was written and filmed to encourage ideological enlightenment in China and help the Chinese people find a way out for their country.

The paper said, according to Su's view, the great May Fourth Movement and the Communist Party's correct and policies over the past years could not be taken as ideological enlightenment. Only the authors of "River Elegy" are qualified to do such work, after studying and absorbing new achievements in ideological and cultural fields.

The article said that wholesale Westernization was the crucial point of "River Elegy."

"River Elegy" declared that "after thousands of years of loneliness, the Yellow River has seen the blue sea (capitalist civilization) and will go into it." The series praised at length the history, geography, race and culture of the capitalist countries. As for capitalism's exploitation, oppression, aggression and killing of people both at home and abroad, the authors do not even mention it.

The truth is, said the article, that the history of China over the past 60 to 70 years has proved that only under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and by taking the socialist road can China have a bright future.

**Roundup on Crackdown on Official Corruption**  
*OW0108114489 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
1113 GMT 1 Aug 89

["Roundup: Crackdown on Official Corruption Intensifies"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 1 (XINHUA correspondent Zhang Mengyi)—Over 15,000 cases were reported to the crime-reporting center under the Ministry of Supervision in the first half of this year, according to the ministry today.

Of these, more than 300 involve corruption of government officials above the bureau level. So far, 7,500 cases have been or are being handled.

A number of serious cases will be made known to the public soon, in a bid to give impetus to the current struggle against official corruption, a spokesman for the ministry disclosed.

These cases involve some provincial and government ministerial officials who have been proved guilty of embezzlement, accepting bribes, speculation, extravagance, waste, building private housing with public funds and other illegal activities.

Curbing official corruption and establishing a clean and honest government are issues of greatest concern to the Chinese people.

At a recent Standing Committee meeting of the National People's Congress, the Chinese parliament, many Standing Committee members criticized the government for not exerting itself over the task and urged it to adopt new measures to eliminate corruption.

Deng Xiaoping, architect of China's reform, said in a recent speech that unless corruption, especially in the Communist Party, was curbed, the country's strategic goal would be endangered.

Deng stressed: "Things must be done according to law. Those who should be punished must be punished, no matter who they are."

Jiang Zemin, new general secretary of the party's Central Committee, said recently that China "is trying its best to overcome corruption." He also asked all the noncommunist parties to help the Communist Party and the government eliminate corruption.

In the past few months about a dozen provinces and municipalities have publicized a number of serious cases involving official corruption. A case made known to the public in Liaoning Province in northeast China involved four officials at the bureau level and six at the division level who were found guilty of reselling rolled steel for profit. Three have been punished by local judicial departments.

At the end of last month the Communist Party Central Committee published seven measures for cleaning up the government. Premier Li Peng stressed that cadres working at the central party and government level "must take the lead."

In the first five months of this year 238 serious cases have been handled in south China's Guangdong Province. Among those punished were many "high-ranking officials."

In Shenzhen, one of the special economic zones in China, 45 cases have been handled since the beginning of this year.

To close loopholes and strengthen the legal system, the Ministry of Supervision has formulated a number of regulations, including ones for establishing a property and income reporting system for government functionaries, for punishing officials who embezzle public funds and accept bribes, for preventing the children and other relatives of high-ranking officials from engaging in business activities, for establishing a reporting system for government employees who build private houses.

In some places people from the noncommunist parties have been invited to supervise the work of local people's governments and their functionaries.

**Hefei, Yinchuan 'Clean Up' Cultural Undertakings**  
*OW2707023889 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
1429 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 25 (XINHUA)—A drive against pornography and obscenity has been conducted to purify cultural undertakings in Yinchuan and Hefei Cities.

According to local reports which reached XINHUA today, in Hefei, the capital city of Anhui Province, an inspection of 208 private bookstalls and 18 book wholesale departments has found 5,300 books advocating violence and pornography and 57,000 books in violation of the state publication regulations.

While in Yinchuan, the capital city of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, a number of dance halls and poolrooms were found in a recent inspection to have been reduced to obscene and gambling places.

The Yinchuan municipal government has closed down 60 poolrooms and three dance halls in the city.

**Importance of Socialist Literature, Art Stressed**  
*HK2607050589 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese*  
18 Jul 89 p 6

[Article by Zhang Jiong (1728 3518): "Firmly Stick to the Socialist Orientation of Literature and Art"]

[Text] Under the new historical conditions of reform and opening up, literature and art undertakings in China have been developing considerably; marked achievements have also been made in literature, drama, movies, and so on. However, due to the fact that we have failed to implement, in an all-around way, the party's correct line and relevant guiding principle and policies, a serious situation concerning the spread of the ideological trends of bourgeois liberalization has occurred in our literature and art fields over the past few years. This cannot be denied. At present, efforts are being made in various fields to make self-examination with an aim of doing better in the future. The literature and art fields are no exception.

People hold divergent views on whether ideological trends of bourgeois liberalization exist in the literature and art field. Today, it is very difficult to deny the existence of such trends, because, first, some people in the literature and art fields were deeply involved in the upheaval caused by student unrest and the efforts to manipulate rebellion with the aim of overthrowing the Communist Party and socialism. What they said and did during a period of a score of days fully revealed their true features of bourgeois liberalization; second, some literature and art works published in recent years propagated bourgeois ideological concepts and values which run counter to socialism. In addition, literature and art works which propagated revolutionary tradition and revolution were despised, and socialist and communist ethics were criticized. Bourgeois abstract theory on human nature, world outlook, and the concept of value which preached individualism and pleasure-seeking were encouraged. The market of literature and art was flooded with "literature and art of sex" and "literature and art of violence," which spread a decadent concept, and corrupted people's aesthetic judgment and corroded their minds. When people visited bookstalls in streets and lanes, they could not but shake their heads and sigh, saying that some literature and art workers had really gone too far.

There are, of course, reasons contributing to such a situation:

1. Under the conditions of opening up our country to the outside world in all directions, the infiltration of the international bourgeois trends cannot be avoided. Since the Renaissance in Western Europe, the rise of the bourgeois ideology and culture has continued for several hundred years. The development of the contemporary bourgeois economy and science and technology have enabled such ideology and culture to spread widely.

2. Our country is still in the initial stage of socialism. The structure of our society is characterized by the coexistence of various economic ownership systems. This has enabled people in certain circles to be influenced more easily by bourgeois ideology. However, judging the situation as a whole, the mistakes and defects in our work are something that call for deep thought. We have failed to forcefully prevent and correct the erroneous trends which could originally have been blocked. We even gave up our principles to assist and encourage them so that they could further spread unchecked. I believe that our defects and mistakes in literature and art work are mainly reflected in the following:

1. We one-sidedly interpreted "freedom in creation" and "freedom in making comments." Freedom has never been absolute. There is no freedom in the world which is purely based on individual will and unconstrained. As far as literature and art are concerned, Lenin once sharply exposed the falsehood of the freedom of bourgeois literature. He pointed out that such freedom was merely something which depended on the "wallet," the "buying" and "fostering" of the bourgeoisie. He said: "It is impossible for one who lives in society to deviate from it in order to seek freedom." Lenin expected socialist literature "to be a literature of freedom." In Lenin's eyes, such literature "is not characterized by lust or ambition, but reflects socialist ideology and sympathy for the laboring people. This will absorb new forces continuously into the ranks of socialist literature." Lenin added: "Socialist literature neither serves those wealthy ladies who are seated with food and remain idle, nor 'several tens of thousands of superior persons' who are idle and worried about their excess weight. But it serves hundreds of thousands of laboring people." It is obvious that the freedom of socialist literature must be based on serving the people and socialism. The reason why it is necessary for the Communist Party to guide literature and art is that its purpose is to serve the people wholeheartedly, and that it strives for the socialist and communist cause. Only the leadership of the Communist Party and its forceful ideological leadership in particular can ensure the orientation of literature and art of serving the people and socialism. If one wrongly interprets "freedom in creation" and "freedom in making comments" as freedom based on personal inclinations, or even makes use of literature and art works to attain the purpose of negating the party leadership and socialist system, does this not truly mean pursuing bourgeois liberalization? If one interprets "freedom in creation" and "freedom in making comments" in such a way, it is impossible for him to talk about socialist literature and art. It is true

that literature and art creation and criticism is a creative mental labor, and that writers, artists, and critics can enjoy ideological freedom. However, such freedom must be based on their mastery of necessity and their profound understanding of the law governing socialist literature and art. Serving the people and socialism is the most essential law governing socialist literature and art. Writers, artists, and critics can decide what to write and how to write. Their work must not be unreasonably interfered with. However, this does not mean that they are not constrained by their own intuitive knowledge on socialism. This does not mean that the party can give up its leadership over literature and art, and its ideological leadership in particular. This also does not mean that the party can disregard the orientation of literature and art. It is precisely because of our erroneous understanding of this issue that mistakes and shortcomings in our work have occurred. It is precisely because of this reason that the ideological trends of bourgeois liberalization spread unchecked in literature and art field. Does this not provide food for thought?

2. We one-sidedly interpreted the principles of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China," and "weeding through the old to let the new grow." In those years, Comrade Mao Zedong's aim of proposing these principles was to promote the prosperity of science and art during the socialist period, give impetus to the development of Marxism, and to encourage the proletariat to occupy an ideological and cultural position. He pointed out: "It certainly would not be right to refrain from criticism, look on while wrong ideas spread unchecked, and allow them to monopolize the field." He also proposed criteria for making a distinction between fragrant flowers and poisonous weeds. Of these criteria, the "most important criterion is the socialist road and the party leadership." In recent years, all these "have faded from people's memory." We pay no attention to literature and art works and books with erroneous trends; to works which oppose or even vilify the leadership of the Communist Party; or to works which distort the socialist road. It seems to us that new things are always good, regardless of the fact that they peddle old wares in disguised form, or those new decadent notions of Western bourgeoisie. Anyone who criticizes all this is accused of "wielding a big stick," or "undermining new ideas." It seems that only one side is allowed to burn down houses, but the other side is forbidden even to light lamps. Regarding the pattern of development of socialist literature and art, we, of course, propose the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." It is wrong to let "only one flower blossom, and only one school of thought contend." To promote the prosperity of literature and art, we should encourage the diversification of subjects, themes, forms, and styles of our literary and art works, and the contention between different views and schools of thought. We should learn from those good ancient and foreign things. Socialist literature and art works must surpass the works of our



predecessors, as well as capitalist literature and art works. To do so, we must widely draw on the good experiences of various quarters. Blazing new trails is one of the essential points of literature and art. We must on no account neglect this. We must pay attention to making a distinction between the essence and dross of things "ancient" and "foreign." Diversification must be promoted under guidance. Critics of Marxist literature and artistic theories must not give up their duty of criticism. The party leading departments in charge of literature and art, as well as other mass media departments, must always remember their duties in this regard. They must realize that if the true, the good, and the beautiful cannot defeat the false, the bad and the ugly in the competition; if they regard diversification as liberalization; if the fragrant and the nasty, the good and the bad, the right and the wrong, and the black and the white are intermingled; and if they allow the ideological trends of bourgeois liberalization to occupy the market wantonly, the consequences will be too ghastly to contemplate. Is this not so?

3. We one-sidedly interpret the value of literature and art products. Although the beauty of literature and art products originates from reality, it might be higher than reality. As spiritual products of mankind, literature and art works are the crystal of beauty and the flower of intelligent wisdom. Outstanding literature and art works are priceless treasures, and their spiritual influence is immense and permanent. Today, although literature and art works have commodity properties, we must not regard them as commodities in general. Socialist literature and art are part of the socialist spiritual civilization, which must promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization, and consolidate and develop the socialist economic foundation. Lu Xun regarded literature and art as the "lights illuminating the spirit and future of the nationals." Outstanding literature and art works can, very often, mentally influence people of more than one generation and enlighten many readers and audiences. Therefore, judging the effects and value of literature and art works purely by market price or by whether they can make profits is undoubtedly one-sided and short-sighted. It is utterly absurd to regard this as the only grounds for making plans and investment in the literature and art field. We should realize that capitalist spiritual civilization has a history of several hundred years, whereas socialist spiritual civilization, which regards communism as its target, is still very young. It is a strenuous task to create socialist spiritual civilization. If socialist countries fail to make necessary investment in this regard, and regard the building of socialist spiritual civilization and socialist literature and art undertakings as enterprises which manufacture material products; demand literature and art departments and books and magazines to only make money; and assume sole responsibility for their own profits and losses without adopting a preferential policy for the planning and investment in the literature and art field, the consequences will be very serious. Actually, regarding production of material goods, the planning and investments of the state are

made in order of importance and urgency. The state still makes investments in the production of some goods needed by the national economy and people's livelihood, although the investment is large and the recovery rate is low. Some products produce good economic results, but their social effects might be poor. Such things happens very often. In the long run, literature and art products enhance and improve the entire cultural quality of the nationals in an imperceptible way. Judging the value of literature and art works on a box office value or selling prices of the products alone is lopsided and harmful. We must understand that it is necessary for us to inculcate socialist ideas into the masses, and that socialist ideas cannot generate spontaneously among the masses and the working class. Our revolutionary teachers stressed this a long time ago. Ours is a country with numerous small producers, and a spontaneous inclination toward capitalist or even feudal ideas can easily grow on the practical soil of China. Guidance should be provided for the readers and audience of literature and art works. They are not allowed to appreciate those vulgar literature and art works simply out of fun or interest. Therefore, while making investment, supporting and sponsoring literature and art works, or activities, there should be a very strong socialist inclination. It is necessary to popularize through certain media those literature and art works and books which profoundly reflect people's life and struggle, provide people with comfort from beauty and lofty mental distillation, and enlighten people with real knowledge and deep insight. On the market of literature and art works in recent years, those decent books and magazine have been repelled because they cannot make money. Some publishing departments have even refused to publish them. Those valuable literature and art books are rare. However, those harmful books and magazines which propagate sex and violence are very popular. They are published in several hundred thousand copies, or several million copies. If such an abnormal situation is not changed, the development of socialist literature and art and the building of socialist spiritual civilization are no more than empty talk.

In the final analysis, while reconsidering the issue of literature and art, we must not forget the socialist orientation and the difference between socialist literature and art and capitalist, feudal literature and art. Serving the people and socialism is our orientation. In the present stage, socialist ideas are the spiritual pillar of our literature and art works for uniting with and encouraging our people, and promoting our historical progress. Diversification of literature and art does not mean that we can let those literature and art works which poison people's minds, disintegrate and sap people's fighting spirit, and guide the broad masses of readers and audience to a wrong political direction spread unchecked. Otherwise, the lofty realm of thought of the people will fall low, and history will retrogress.

Historical practice has told us that if China, as a socialist country, fails to carry out reform and opening up, there will be no way out for us. Under the new historical

conditions, if we stick to conventions or stand still and refuse to make progress, we can only lag behind and come under attack. The essence of reform and opening up is to seek and explore the optimum pattern for socialist development on the basis of fostering our strengths and circumventing our weaknesses. We have made brilliant achievements in our literature and art. We have also suffered serious setbacks in this regard. Shortly after the founding of the People's Republic, our literature and art was flourishing and active. However, due to the continuous influence of vulgar sociology and leftist dogmatism, our open and diversified pattern of literature and art was gradually turned into a closed and rigid pattern. A desert of literature and art existed during the 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution." In the new period, under the guidance of the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our literature and art again become active, open, and diversified. However, the problem of bourgeois liberalization has also occurred. While reviewing historical lessons and embarking on the path of the future, we realize that we must uphold the four cardinal principles, and persist in reform and opening up. We firmly believe that the majority of our comrades in the literature and art field support the party leadership, and are willing to serve the people and socialism. Although some comrades might go astray or fail to correctly interpret certain issues, they can promptly enhance their understanding through serious self-examination. People also believe that as long as the broad masses of literature and art workers in our country can unite as one and advance firmly along the path of socialist orientation, the healthy development and flourishing of literature and art can surely be achieved.

### Military

#### Coverage of Army Day Activities Continues

##### Beijing TV Carries Soiree

OW0108050589

[Editorial Report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin at 1102 GMT on 31 July carries a 113-minute special program on the soiree marking Army Day. A caption at the beginning of the program reads "Song and dance performance of the martial law enforcement troops in the capital and the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Armed Police units stationed in Beijing to celebrate '1 August' Army Day, sponsored by the the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army [PLA]."

The soiree is hosted by a male officer and two female officers. A red star with the Chinese characters *ba yi* [1 August]—the PLA logo—inscribed on it is hung on the wall on the stage. Above the red star are the words: "People's soldiers love the people." The program begins with one of the female hostesses announcing: "Present here today to watch the performance are party and state leaders, leaders of the Central Military Commission, the three PLA general departments in Beijing, the martial law enforcement troops in the capital, and the major

units of the Beijing Military Region, as well as the Armed Police Force. Let us welcome them with warm applause." As the hostess speaks, the camera pans to show a row of seated leaders: They are, from left to right, Yang Baibing, Qin Jiwei, Hong Xuezhi, Fang Yi, Zou Jiahua, Wang Zhen, Song Ping, Qiao Shi, Li Peng, Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Yao Yilin, Li Ruihuan, Yu Qiuli, Chen Xitong, Wang Guangying, Liu Huaqing, Chi Haotian, and Zhao Nanqi.

Then the male host asks all those present to stand. Video shows soldiers from various branches of service, all in uniform, stand up one service another, and they all begin to sing a song entitled: "Shouldering Arms for the People."

At about 1106 GMT, the host and hostesses take turns recounting the 1 August Nanchang uprising 62 years ago. Then, as the band plays a number entitled, "Autumn Harvest Uprising," video cuts to show, from left to right, Qiao Shi, Li Peng, Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, and Wan Li standing up from their seats, presenting medals to a row of soldiers wearing helmets and white gloves, and as they present the medals, shaking hands with them. A caption on the screen reads: "On the occasion of celebrating '1 August' Army Day, the PRC Central Military Commission presents 'Guardians of the Capital' souvenir medals to the capital martial law enforcement troops." Video shows awardees turning, walking away in single file, and saluting the applauding audience. Video then shows soldiers of various services and leaders clapping their hands. Video then cuts to show rows of soldiers wearing helmets and white gloves saluting while shouting: "Thank the motherland, thank the people, and thank the party."

After this, theatrical performances, mostly by singers and dancers in uniform, are presented one after another.

At about 1120 GMT, video cuts to show a medium shot of four leaders: Li Peng, Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, who are seen watching the performance attentively, and Wan Li, who is seen with elbows raised on table and head leaning down on clasped hands.

At about 1123 GMT, video cuts to pan shots of all the seated leaders. Wan Li is again seen with head leaning down on clasped hands, while others are seen watching the performance or talking to one another.

At 1127 GMT, video cuts to individual close-ups of Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Wan Li, Qiao Shi, Yao Yilin, Li Ruihuan, and Wang Zhen.

As the program continues, video occasionally shows the leaders watching the show, clapping their hands, or talking with one another. Wan Li is again seen resting his head on clasped hands.

As the soiree ends, video cuts to show the leaders walking down rows of uniformed officers and shaking hands with them. Yang Shangkun is seen at the head of the line, followed by Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Wan Li, Qiao Shi, and Yao Yilin. Video then cuts to show Jiang Zemin coming to the head of the line and continuing to shake hands with the officers. Video then cuts to show a photo session with Jiang Zemin seated at the center; Li Peng, Wang Zhen, Qiao Shi, Li Ruihuan, Yu Qiuli, and Fang Yi are seated on his left and Yang Shangkun, Wan Li, Yao Yilin, Song Ping, and Chen Xitong are seated on his right; rows of officers are seen standing behind the leaders, while a group of colorfully dressed girls are sitting on the floor in front of the leaders.

#### More on Qin Jiwei Address

OW3107173789 Beijing Television Service  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 31 Jul 89

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] [Video opens with a long shot of a hall with rows of round dining tables in front of a stage decorated with red flags on each side, a huge red star in the center, and the dates 1927-1989 under the star. Video cuts to show unidentified men in military uniforms shaking hands, conversing, and posing for photos near a dining table]

The Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA], which has heroically dedicated itself to the Chinese people's liberation cause and has shed blood and made sacrifices to safeguard the dignity of the socialist motherland, is going to celebrate its 62d anniversary. The long period of 62 years passed quickly and encompassed the birth of the Chinese nation and the rise of socialist China. [Video shows Qin Jiwei standing, talking to Jiang Zemin, who is seated in a cushioned chair. Video also shows shots of Yao Yilin, cigarette in hand, talking with Chen Muhua; shots of a grinning Hong Xuezhi talking with an unidentified gray-haired man; and shots of Wan Li talking with Yang Shangkun. All are seated.]

For the creation of New China and the prosperity of the republic, the People's Army has been shedding warm blood and dedicating young lives. It has thus won national dignity, the stability of our country, and the trust of the hundreds of millions of people.

[Video cuts to show Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, and Wan Li, from left to right, walking into the dining hall, followed by Tian Jiyun and Li Peng. Video then shows a long shot of the dining hall, followed by a close-up of Qin Jiwei standing at the lectern and speaking. While Qin is speaking, camera shows individual close-up shots of Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, and Li Peng seated at the dining table. As Qin says: "Especially since Comrade Deng Xiaoping began taking charge of the work of the Central Military Commission," Li Peng suddenly starts clapping his hands, expressionless, and the camera quickly turns away. Video cuts to individual shots of Wan Li, Qiao Shi, Yao Yilin, Song Ping, and Li Ruihuan

seated at a table, followed by a pan shot, from left to right, of Li Tieying, Wu Xueqing, Wen Jiabao, Yang Dezhi, and Yu Qiuli at the table. Video cuts to shots of Tian Jiyun, with Li Ximing seated on his right. Video also shows Li Bo, Zhao Yongming, Zhang Zhen, An Weiping, Shen Yuntian, and Zhou Jiazhu, who are the "Guards of the Republic." Video ends with shots of uniformed men seated at a dining table clapping their hands, and high-angle shots of the hall.]

The Ministry of National Defense held a celebratory reception this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People. Party and state leaders Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Wan Li, Qiao Shi, Yao Yilin, Song Ping, Li Ruihuan, Tian Jiyun, Li Tieying, Li Ximing, Wu Xueqian, Qin Jiwei, and Ding Guangen attended today's reception.

Qin Jiwei delivered a speech. He said: [Begin Qin recording] The Chinese PLA is a people's army initiated and cultivated by the Chinese Communist Party and the old generation of proletarian revolutionaries, with Comrade Mao Zedong as an outstanding representative. Over the past 62 years, under the correct leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the PLA has fought valiantly. No sooner does one fall than another steps in to take his place. They have performed immortal feats in creating New China and for safeguarding and supporting socialist construction. Following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, especially since Comrade Deng Xiaoping began taking charge of the work of the Central Military Commission, our Army has made achievements in its revolutionization, modernization, and regularization, attracting world attention.

The broad masses of officers and soldiers our Army are consciously staying in total unison with the party Central Committee in terms of politics, ideology, and actions. They faithfully perform their fundamental duties and glorious mission laid down in the Constitution of defending the motherland, safeguarding the peaceful labor of the people, and serving the people wholeheartedly. [applause]

Not long ago, an extremely small number of people stirred up political turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion designed to overthrow the CPC's leadership and to subvert the socialist republic in a planned, organized, and premeditated manner. The situation was very grim. At a critical moment, when the fate of the party and the state was at stake, the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission resolutely made a series of correct policy decisions and decided on important measures to successfully put down the counterrevolutionary rebellion in the capital.

The older generation of proletarian revolutionaries, represented by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, played an important role in this struggle. The PLA, the Armed Police units, and public security cadres and policemen, who received the order to enforce martial law, firmly kept in



mind the great trust placed in them by the party and the people, took a firm and clear-cut stand, defied hardships and were undaunted by sacrifices. Thanks to the vigorous support from the people, they remarkably fulfilled the glorious tasks entrusted by the party and the people, and defended the capital and the socialist People's Republic.

The practice of struggle once again testified to the fact that the Chinese PLA is a magnificent and civilized troop that upholds justice. It is worthy of being called a great army loyal to the party and the people, a strong pillar for the people's democratic dictatorship, and a great wall of steel for defending the socialist republic. [end recording]

**Li Ruihuan at 31 Jul Event**

OW0108040289 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin  
2130 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] The Ministries of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Personnel, and Culture; the China National Nonferrous Metals Industry Corp., and the General Administration of Customs jointly sponsored a literary and art soiree in the music hall of Beijing's Zhongshan Park on the evening of 31 July to mark the 62d founding anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA]. The soiree was for the exclusive purpose of conveying greetings to more than 2,000 officers and men of the martial law enforcement units in Beijing. Leading comrades Li Ruihuan and Tian Jiyun attended the soiree.

During the soiree, excellent programs were performed for the officers and men of the martial law enforcement units by the performing artists of the Central Philharmonic Society, the Central Song and Dance Theatrical Company, the Central Song and Dance Troupe, the China Light Music Troupe, and the China Beijing Opera Theatrical Company.

**Wang Fang Views Performance**

OW3007090789 Beijing Television Service  
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 28 Jul 89

[From the "Night News" program]

[Text] On the evening of 27 July, an art troupe of the political departments of the Armed Police Corps presented a performance entitled: "The Song of the Guardians of the Motherland" to mark the 62d anniversary of the Army's founding.

Wang Fang, state councillor and minister of public security, and leaders of the three People's Liberation Army [PLA] general departments, including Chi Hao-tian, Zhao Nanqi, Han Huaizhi, and Zhou Wenyuan, viewed the performance. [Video shows Wang Fang, Zhao Nanqi, and many other uniformed officers seated among the audience]

The evening performance was produced by the literary and art workers of the Armed Police Force. It enthusiastically eulogized the great services rendered by the PLA, Armed Police Force, and public security cadres and police in loyally serving the party and the people by quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion.

The performance was warmly received by the vast number of commanders and fighters.

**Yang Baibing Attends Forum**

OW2807033189 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1442 GMT 25 Jul 89

[By reporter Xiao Jiabao—"Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jul (XINHUA)—The People's Liberation Army [PLA] General Political Department and the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and Government jointly convened a forum today for advanced representatives engaged in the work of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary soldiers and martyrs, of supporting the government and cherishing the people, and of raising the level of our cultural life to celebrate the 62d anniversary of the founding of the PLA.

Yang Baibing, director of the PLA General Political Department; Li Ximing, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee; Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing; and leading comrades of the PLA general staff, logistics, and political departments and of units stationed in the capital, martial law enforcement troops, and the Armed Police Force attended the forum.

Five representatives of advanced groups and advanced individuals gave an account of their deeds and experience at the forum. Those included: the Liuying Street Army-people joint center for raising the level of cultural life, which persisted in its work and adopted a clear-cut stance by opposing and struggling against the turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion; Madame Chen Xizhen, who, together with others, rescued more than 70 PLA cadres and soldiers during the most critical moments of the rebellion; the Army-people joint center of the 12th regiment of a certain unit of the Beijing Garrison Command, which fully exercised its role and fought side by side with local authorities to defend the republic during decisive moments of life and death; Zhang Yijie, director of a hospital of a certain Armed Police unit, who insisted on visiting his patients during the rebellion; and the Xuanwu District party committee and government of Beijing Municipality which, during the suppression of the counterrevolutionary rebellion, actively directed and arranged the rescue of PLA officers and men, the protection of military vehicles and equipment, and the supply of food and water to martial law enforcement troops.



Yuan Liben, secretary general of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee; Zhou Keyu, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department; and Li Ximing, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, took turns addressing the forum. They pointed out: Army-government and Army-people unity reflects our political superiority. It is an important magic weapon for scoring victories in revolution and development. After this test of blood and fire to suppress the counterrevolutionary rebellion, the close Army-government and Army-people bonds have been consolidated and developed even further. From now on, the Army and localities will value this friendship even more, and will do more to protect it. They expressed the hope that under the new situation, all units stationed in Beijing, the martial law enforcement troops, and the people of Beijing will continue to carry on the fine traditions of our party and army, and do a good job in maintaining close Army-government and Army-people unity.

#### **Yang Baibing at Tea Party**

*OW3107132089 Beijing Television Service  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Jul 89*

[By reporters (Ji Huiyan) and (Zhang Xuejin)—from the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] [Video shows Yang Baibing and other military officers shaking hands with elderly comrades in civilian clothes]

With excitement, over 200 retired veteran cadres at and above the corps level attended an entertainment tea party held by the General Political Department of the Liberation Army this morning to celebrate the first Army Day since the quelling of the counterrevolutionary rebellion.

[Video cuts to show Yang Baibing speaking before a microphone while the elderly comrades in civilian clothes seated at round tables are listening] Speaking at the entertainment tea party, Yang Baibing, director of the General Political Department, spoke highly of the intense political consciousness and the firm principle of party spirit demonstrated by the veteran cadres who stepped out in the face of pressure and vigorously plunged into the recent rigorous political struggle when black clouds hung over the city. He said that they deserve to be called the party's staunch fighters, who have endured long tests, as well as valuable assets to our state and Army.

Yang Baibing wished the veteran comrades a happy festival, good health, and longevity.

[Video shows entertainers giving performances] An amateur troupe composed of fighters of a martial law enforcement unit as well as first-grade-prize winners of the first all-army singers contest gave excellent performances for the veteran comrades.

[Video ends with a shot of elderly comrades and military officers shaking hands with entertainers]

#### **AFP Notes Absence of Pomp**

*HK0108062289 Hong Kong AFP in English  
0608 GMT 1 Aug 89*

[Text] Beijing, Aug 1 (AFP)—National Army Day here Tuesday was predictably transformed by China's ruling hierarchy into a massive propaganda drive in the official press.

But observers noted fewer soldiers on the streets while central Tiananmen Square, the site of the Army's "great triumph over counter-revolutionary rebellion", was occupied by a few workmen in overalls repairing street lamps and a desultory collection of bored sentries mounting guard.

Many of the tens of thousands of soldiers believed still to be enforcing martial law in the capital were thought to have been given the day off to mark the 62nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army (PLA).

No pomp and ceremony, no flags and banners or marching bands have been authorised to illustrate the official Army Day theme of "the Army loves the people, the people love the Army."

But two exhibitions in the capital and recently released books and films will help force home the propaganda theme, observers said.

Soldiers cradling automatic weapons still patrolled major intersections in the city almost two months after they broke through crowds of Beijing residents to crush pro-democracy protest on June 3-4 with heavy loss of life.

The only official ceremony marking Army Day, a Defense Ministry reception for top military brass Monday night, was boycotted by Western military attaches and some from socialist countries, diplomatic sources said.

Meanwhile the official press stepped up its propaganda offensive with commentaries in all the major dailies using Army Day to drive home the message that tanks and guns saved the nation from disaster.

Officially the pro-democracy protest which drew millions on to the streets of the capital in late May escalated into a rebellion which had to be put down.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY said: "Soldiers ... used their blood and lives to protect the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the people's power and safety."

It added: "The facts of the great victory won during the quelling of the counter-revolutionary rebellion have once again proven the vital role played by the PLA during the period of peaceful construction."

The LIBERATION ARMY DAILY, the PLA's own newspaper, hailed the military "triumph" and acknowledged what it called the people's profound love of the Army, while calling on everybody to submit to the supreme authority of the party.

Officially some 300 people died, many of them soldiers, when troops quelled unrest here on the night of June 3, though Western sources say up to 3,000 mainly unarmed citizens who resisted the Army died.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY insisted that the people and the Army were "as close as fish and water" but acknowledged that some citizens had been strangely reluctant to demonstrate their love.

They were "unaware of the truth and misunderstood the Army men," it said, but "very soon" they had a sincere change of heart and flocked in support of the soldiers.

The CHINA YOUTH NEWS exhorted the nation's young people to learn from the "real patriots"—the PLA—who never wavered from obeying Communist Party orders.

#### Editorial Marks Occasion

HK0108095089 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
1 Aug 89 p 1

[Editorial: "Strengthen Army-People Unity, Strive for Still Greater Victories—Marking the 62d Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Liberation Army"]

[Text] The heroic People's Liberation Army [PLA] has undergone an extraordinary 62-year fighting course. At a time when the struggle to quell the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing has won a decisive victory, the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee has successfully concluded, and the spirit of the plenary session is being smoothly implemented, we are ushering in Army Day.

Quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing is an acute, complicated struggle. In this struggle, the commanders and fighters of the PLA have stood up to all tests and used their blood and lives to defend the CPC Central Committee, the political power of the people's democratic dictatorship, and the security of the broad masses of the people, thus adding a new page to the illustrious annals of our Army. The party and the people will always remember the meritorious services performed by the PLA in quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion and the revolutionary martyrs who have given up their young lives on this count. On the occasion of the red-letter day, we wish to extend our highest respects and cordial greetings to the commanders and fighters of the

PLA and the People's Armed Police and the public security personnel who performed the martial law tasks in quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion, and to the officers and soldiers of the whole Army and the People's Armed Police, as well as the broad masses of the militia.

Over the past 60 years and more, earthshaking changes have taken place in our country. With the overthrow of the three great mountains, a history of being invaded and bullied for more than a century has come to an end. A PRC marching along the socialist path has stood lofty and firm in the east of the world. These enormous historical changes represent the victory of the party's leadership and the victory of the people's struggle, and are closely bound with the birth, growth, and heroic struggle of the People's Army. As Comrade Mao Zedong put it: "Without a People's Army, the people would have nothing."

The great victory won during the quelling of the counterrevolutionary rebellion has once again eloquently proved the vital role of the People's Army in the period of peaceful construction. A host of facts which have been brought to light show that the political climates at home and abroad have never been tranquil. Certain hostile forces abroad always try to meddle in China in order to subvert our people's political power, overthrow the socialist system, and turn China into their appendage. Domestically, the exploiting class has been wiped out as a class, but the class struggle will still exist for a long time in certain areas and even become quite acute sometimes. The turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion which happened in Beijing have forcibly shown this. An extremely small number of people started by creating turmoil and then gradually turned it into a shocking counterrevolutionary rebellion in a vain attempt to overthrow the people's political power. To safeguard the fundamental interests of the state and the nation, the PLA martial law troops, who are loyal to the party, the motherland, and the people, carried out the order and rose in counterattack, quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion at one blow and faithfully fulfilling the glorious duty which the "Constitution" entrusted to the PLA. Facts have proven that in consolidating national defense, resisting aggression, defending the motherland, and in practicing the people's democratic dictatorship and safeguarding the people's peaceful labor, we must have a powerful armed force as our strong pillar. When we have such an armed force, we can stand the test of any storms at home and abroad, and become invincible.

The People's Army loves the people and the people love the people's own army. This is a fine tradition of ours. Our Army has been able to grow big and strong from being small and weak, and win one victory after another precisely because it has always been the People's Army and enjoyed the people's extensive support. The heroic struggle to quell the counterrevolutionary rebellion has also fully demonstrated that the Army-people unity is as

inseparable as fish and water. In order not to accidentally injure the onlookers, our fighters repeatedly exercised restraint and forbearance in the face of ferocious thugs. To avoid more bloodshed, some fighters were beaten till they were severely injured, and even gave their lives. They have proved with their own actions that the Liberation Army is a benevolent and civilized army worthy of the name. At perilous moments, the masses of the people have also displayed very high political consciousness. Some stepped forward bravely to protect the soldiers, betraying no fear in an hour of danger; some rescued and treated the PLA officers and soldiers; and more people tried by every possible means to create conditions for the PLA to successfully fulfill the martial law tasks. Although some masses who were unaware of the truth had this or that misunderstanding about the PLA, with exemplary conduct, the PLA men quickly removed their misunderstanding and increased their understanding so that the people sincerely and wholeheartedly supported the people's own Army. Given such extremely complicated circumstances, the Army-people relations have stood up to a grim test. This test will certainly be able to raise the Army-people unity to a new high. Through the struggle to quell the counterrevolutionary rebellion, we can conduct a lively education in supporting the Army and cherishing the people to enable all people to understand the truth that the people cannot not depart from the Army, nor can the latter depart from the former, and that only by relying on their Army can the people's peaceful life and labor have the most solid guarantee, and only with the support of the people can the army overcome difficulties and successfully fulfill its missions. Naturally, in the new historical period of reform and opening up, the environments and conditions are different from those in the war years. They are also quite different from those before the period of reform and opening up. It is necessary to study new conditions, solve new issues, and sum up new experiences so that the Army-people relationship can be more harmonious. This work should be carried out by all people, the localities as well as the Army. We believe that the profound feelings between the Army and the people, which are inseparable as fish and water, will be consolidated and develop in the new period.

In his speech at a meeting with the cadres of martial law troops at and above the army level, Comrade Deng Xiaoping spoke highly of the PLA. He pointed out: This shows that the people's own Army is genuinely the great steel wall of the party and state; that this Army of ours will always be an Army under the party's leadership, the protectors of the state, socialism, and the people's interest, and the most lovable persons. The PLA is an army which the party, the state, and the people can rely on, because in the new period, they pay attention to combining theory with practice, inheriting and carrying forward a complete set of fine traditions created and developed by the revolutionaries of the older generation over half a century and more. We should learn from the PLA, who, under all circumstances, uphold the four cardinal principles with a clear-cut stand; adhere to a

correct political orientation; resolutely carry out the party's line, principles, and policies, and maintain political unanimity with the party Central Committee; uphold the aim of wholehearted service to the people and closely stand together with the people; never relax ideological and political work and use Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought to educate the cadres and masses; and, with patriotism and revolutionary heroism as a spiritual force, carry out arduous struggle, overcome difficulties, and press forward with indomitable will. The fine traditions of the PLA are not only the valuable treasure of the Army, but the common treasure of all people. We should inherit and carry forward this valuable treasure so that it can play a bigger role in building the two civilizations. Naturally, the Army should also learn from the comrades in the localities and the masses of the people, and, through such effective measures as jointly building spiritual civilization, encourage each other and advance hand in hand.

At present, the tasks lying before us are very arduous. The officers and soldiers of the whole Army and people of all nationalities throughout the country should preserve their vigorous fighting will, be neither arrogant nor rash, and, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, unite more closely, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, conscientiously carry out the four major tasks put forward by the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, and win new victories in reform, opening up, and the socialist modernization program.

### Other Activities of Yang Baibing Reported

#### Attends PLA Singing Contest

OW2407144489 Beijing Television Service  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Jul 89

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] The first all-Army singing contest came to a close on 22 July after a 6-day competition.

Yang Baibing, director of the General Political Department [of the People's Liberation Army], and other leading comrades were present at the finals and presented awards to the winners.

The main theme of the contest was: "Eliminate the influence of bourgeois liberalization and bring about a more prosperous military literature and art."

From beginning to end, the contest was permeated with a militant spirit. Most of the songs were products of full-time and part-time composers and singers in the military.

The singing contest also served as a review of the singing activities among the masses.



Fa Zhan of the Lanzhou Military Region delegation; Qiu Jiang of the General Political Department delegation; and Zhao Li of the Air Force delegation were winners of classical song, popular song, and folk song categories respectively.

[Video begins with medium close-up shots of female and male contestants singing, cutting to show close-ups of a smiling and applauding Yang Baibing and other attendees. The seats on Yang's sides and in front of him are vacant. Behind him is an unidentifiable naval officer. The seats on his two sides are also vacant. After showing more contestants, judges, and attendees, the video cuts to show medium close-up shots of Yang and other unidentifiable military officers presenting medals to the winners in the contest.]

#### **Addresses Cadre Meeting**

*OW2707085889 Beijing Television Service  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 24 Jul 89*

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] The People's Liberation Army [PLA] General Political Department and the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Central Military Commission convened a meeting for cadres this morning.

At the meeting, Yang Baibing, director of the PLA General Political Department, said: During the struggle to suppress the counterrevolutionary rebellion, a majority of the comrades from units directly under organs of the PLA General Political Department and Discipline Inspection Commission of the Central Military Commission were able to act resolutely in unison with the party Central Committee and have made contributions to the suppression of the turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion. After the convening of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the PLA General Political Department and the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Central Military Commission have acted to relay its guidelines quickly, study their main points, and implement them well. At the same time, they have reviewed and screened every comrade to see whether he has passed the test of this struggle. They also achieved initial success in unifying thinking and made a summation of some experience and lessons.

Yang Baibing spoke emphatically and gave his views on how to study and implement more thoroughly the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. He stressed: During the next step, we still have to give top priority to the study and implementation of the guidelines of the plenary session. We must strive to further deepen the study of the guidelines and achieve results in unifying thinking. We must also study and learn some theories so that we can better comprehend the crux of the documents' guidelines and differentiate between the right and wrong in theories, particularly in understanding the nature of this struggle. We

must integrate them with realities, give them serious thoughts, and take further actions to put our thoughts in order and sum up the experience and lessons.

Yang Baibing called on all comrades to enhance their dedication and sense of responsibility in order to ensure the accomplishment of all their undertakings.

#### **Visits Wounded Officers**

*OW3107132489 Beijing Television Service  
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[From the "Night News" program]

[Text] On the eve of 1 August, Yang Baibing, director, and Zhou Keyu and Zhou Wenyuan, deputy directors of the General Political Department of the Liberation Army, separately led heads of various departments to 18 Army hospitals in Beijing to see the more than 671 wounded officers and men of the martial law enforcement troops staying there. At the same time, they extended regards to the medical and nursing personnel carefully attending to these wounded officers and men.

Director Yang Baibing visited Liberation Army Hospital No 305, conveying regards to the wounded officers and men from the Central Military Commission, the leading comrades of the three general departments of the Liberation Army, and the commanders and fighters of the whole Army. He expressed sincere respects to the wounded who had shed blood in protecting the safety of the republic, and expressed hope that they would recuperate and get well as soon as possible. He also handed over gifts he had brought for them.

The wounded officers and men unanimously vowed that they would never fall short of the expectations of the party and people, saying that they would return to their respective units and make new contributions after their recovery.

#### **Qiao Shi Confers Titles on Dead Soldiers**

*OW2607235689 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin  
0930 GMT 26 Jul 89*

[Text] The State Council and the Central Military Commission conferred the honorary title of "Guards of the Republic" on (Li Guorui) and (Liu Yanbo) in a naming ceremony held solemnly in the assembly hall of the State Council on the morning of 26 July.

Leading comrades attending the ceremony included Qiao Shi, Wang Fang, Liu Fuzhi, Ren Jianxin, and Hong Xuezhai, all Standing Committee members of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau.

The ceremony was presided over by Li Lianxiu, commander of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force. Comrade Qiao Shi, Standing Committee member of the

CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, presented the certificates of merit, credentials, and medals to the families of (Li Guorui) and (Liu Yanbo).

Wang Fang, state councillor and minister of public security, spoke at the ceremony. He highly praised the two martyrs' spirit of dedication and lauded the great contributions by the Armed Police Force in the course of quelling the turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion.

Zhang Xiufu, political commissar of the Armed Police Force, read the decision of the party committee of the Armed Police Force to launch a "Learn from the Guards of the Republic" campaign.

**Further on Backgrounds of Honored Soldiers**  
*OW2807051589 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
1415 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 27 (XINHUA)—The Central Military Commission (CMC) issued an order today conferring the title of "Guardian of the People's Republic of China" to 12 officers and men of the martial law enforcing troops of the People's Liberation Army (PLA).

Two of them died during the quelling of the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing.

The 12 officers and men are:

Zhao Yongming, 32, major and staff officer. Zhao carried out a number of reconnaissance missions and helped public security organs to catch a number of rioters. On June 4, he led a reconnaissance detachment in smashing the headquarters of the unlawful "Federation of Autonomous Students Unions of Beijing Universities and Colleges" at the Monument to the People's Heroes on Tiananmen Square within 30 minutes.

Li Bo, 28, captain. He directed the first armoured carrier to arrive at Tiananmen Square in the evening of June 3 despite rioters' attacks with stones, bricks, and fire bottles.

Wang Qiang, 24, first lieutenant. He fought with rioters in the streets for 2 days and 3 nights single-handedly and succeeded in helping 38 officers and men, who fell behind after their truck was destroyed by rioters, to catch up their troops and capturing 10 submachine guns, 2 pistols, and 10 boxes of bullets.

Liao Kaixi, 29, captain. He was seriously wounded and lost consciousness in protecting the regimental headquarters on June 3.

Zhang Zhen, 25, sergeant first class. Wounded by rioters, he kept driving a military truck to Tiananmen Square for 5 and 1/2 hours.

An Weiping, 30, captain. He found a total of 250 missing soldiers during the crack-down on the counterrevolutionary rebellion.

Yu Ronglu, 32, major. He walked to Tiananmen Square to cover the clear-up of Tiananmen Square on June 3 after the car he rode was blocked by crowds. When he got to a place near Tiananmen Square, he was shot by rioters and died on the spot.

Zang Lijie, 20, private first class. He was shot and killed on June 7 on the flyover at Jianguomen when escorting a cameraman team.

Shen Yuntian, 32, major. On June 3, he led his battalion to the designated position after he was wounded by rioters times. [as received]

Yu Aijun, 23, sergeant first class. He led his squad and nine wounded soldiers to arrive at Tiananmen Square in time even though his right eye was stabbed blind by rioters.

Zhou Jiazhu, 35, major. He led his battalion in breaking through nine barriers and two "fire walls" put up by rioters and got to Tiananmen Square in the early hours of June 4, with no one falling behind and not a single weapon lost.

You Degao, 25, second lieutenant. Wounded by rioters, he led his platoon to arrive at Tiananmen Square on time without losing any weapon. Afterwards, he fell into a coma for 7 days and nights.

The order, signed by CMC Chairman Deng Xiaoping, called on all PLA officers and men to carry forward the fine traditions of the Army, take concrete measures to enhance the building of the Army and push forward China's reforms and socialist construction.

**Former PLA Political Department Official Dies**  
*OW3007011989 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin*  
2130 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Text] The Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission, and the Central Military Commission of the CPC announced with deep grief that Comrade Fu Zhong died after a long illness in Beijing at 0140 hours on 28 July 1989, at the age of 89. Comrade Fu Zhong was an outstanding member of the CPC; a long-tested, loyal communist fighter; a proletarian revolutionary; a distinguished leader of Army political work; a former member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission; and a former deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA].

Comrade Fu Zhong, born in Xuyong County, Sichuan Province, went to France as a work-study student in the winter of 1920. After he returned to China in 1930, he served successively as political commissar of the Red

12th Division, deputy director of the Political Department of the Red 4th Front Army, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee of the Sichuan-Xikang Border Region, director of the Political Department of the Anti-Japanese Military and Political University, deputy director of the Political Department of the Eighth Route Army, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Central Military Commission, and deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese PLA.

He was delegate to the 7th and 8th National Congresses of the CPC, specially-invited delegate to the 13th National Congress of the CPC, and member of the standing committees of the 3d and the 5th National People's Congresses. The military rank of general was conferred on him in 1955.

Comrade Fu Zhong dedicated his entire life to the cause of revolution and construction of the Chinese people. His passing away is a great loss to our party and our Army.

#### Article Profiles Exemplary Air Force Unit

HK0108044189 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO

OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 28 Jul 89 p 2

[Article by Chen Hanzhong (7115 3352 1813): "Proud Sons of Heaven for a Day—a Visit to the Wang Hai Group of a Certain Nanjing Air Force Unit"]

[Text] This is a heroic group well known throughout the Army. The republic will always remember that on the battlefields of the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, they took part in air battles on more than 80 occasions under their leader Wang Hai (now commander of the Air Force), shot down and damaged 29 enemy planes, achieved the splendid results of 15 to zero [as published], and won the honor of the "Heroic Wang Hai Group." Although 30-odd years have elapsed, the Wang Hai group has braved the storm of the times, their weaponry has been upgraded, and officers and men have changed one after another, the spirit of "a sharp dagger in the air" of those years still remains and is being handed down from generation to generation.

On the occasion of commemorating the 62d anniversary of Army Day, we paid a visit to this group.

#### Energy Released From Knowledge

In the winter of 1984, the Wang Hai group received the first batch of college-educated Chinese pilots. These young people, with beards just growing under their chins, were imaginative and aggressive. These were their characteristics.

Reading was their hobby. They were fond of literature, aesthetics, and psychology. But they liked reading military books most. The list of their required reading included: "On War" by Clausewitz, "War and Peace" by

Tolstoy, "The Future Air Battle," "Airborne Units in the Malvinas," "The Israeli Air Force's Operational Training," and "Electronic Confrontation." They analyzed, compared, deliberated, and talked volubly about the superiority of the "Eagle" aircraft in assaulting at low altitude, the might of the "Flying-Fish" missile in hitting the target, and the lessons drawn from the sinking of the "Sheffield"... as if everyone were a strategist.

Knowledge has brought tough flying technology to a new generation of young people. As high speed is required for diving and the time for aiming at the ground target is short, can the high-speed fighters satisfactorily fulfill their tasks? A pilot called Sun Kangyuan took the lead in accepting the order. He applied his acquired knowledge in drawing a shooting chart. He carefully calculated the error rate to find a shooting method with the best diving angle and opportune shooting moment. In the assessment carried out among large numbers of capable pilots, with resourcefulness and a cool head, he won first place in the whole army's shooting contest.

The enormous energy released from knowledge converted into great fighting capacity. The pilots of the Wang Hai group became more mature.

The Air Force of the Military Region issued an order to conduct an air exercise. The Wang Hai group received the order to play the role of the "blue army." The opponent was a unit which once won first place in the Air Force's aerial target contest. With their consummate flying skill, fierce attacks, and quick recoveries, they beat the Wang Hai group in the first round. The pilots of the group immediately found out the reason for the defeat and drafted five sets of new tactics. Another "fierce battle" started. The aircraft of the opponents took off 10 minutes in advance. Both their altitude and position were unknown. Nonetheless, the sharp-witted leader Zhang Jianping immediately discovered the opponent. While reporting to the lead aircraft, he made a superb stunt move in light of the newly practiced tactics, and suddenly stuck to the opponent's rear. The air battle came to an end with the Wang Hai group winning in six out of the seven rounds.

#### Fond of Fighting and Dare To Fight Tough Battles

Lu Jiashu, divisional political commissar, told us humorously: "Whenever there is a major task, the Wang Hai group always bears the brunt. I don't know whether it is a historical arrangement or if this is because of their hobby."

The grand parade marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC was an important occasion which the pilots of the Wang Hai group could never forget.

At the parade, the higher authorities stipulated that five aircraft should fly in a close, arrow-shaped formation at an interval of 15 meters and a height of 20 meters. In



such a close formation of high-speed fighters, the consequences of even a slight error would be dreadful to contemplate. However, the pilots of the Wang Hai group were not afraid of difficulties. In the formation of two, four, and five fighters, the Wang Hai group joined the torrent of steel before Tiananmen Square, were reviewed by the party and government, and satisfactorily fulfilled their task.

Scientific research flight is extremely dangerous work. It is also the task frequently undertaken by this group. With their loyalty to the motherland, the pilots integrated their knowledge with practice and turned danger into safety. On one occasion, the development of a new type air-to-air missile reached the trial-launching stage. Xu Zhongwei, a pilot from the south, undertook the arduous trial launch. Unexpectedly, when he pressed the button at an altitude of around 10,000 meters, the missile was not launched. Xu Zhongwei realized his unfavorable situation. The missile might explode under the wing at any moment. He and the aircraft would crash in the boundless desert. According to regulations, in such special conditions, the pilot had the right to discard the missile. However, Xu did not do so. He knew that the invaluable missile was the fruit of painstaking effort of scientific research personnel. So long as there was a gleam of hope, he should try to land safe with the missile.

The ground commanders knew the young pilot very well and approved his request to land with the missile. However, danger could occur at any moment. The side wind blowing at 8 meters per second at the airport was nothing in normal times. At this moment, however, it became a stumbling block. Instead of yielding, Xu Zhongwei opened his eyes wide and firmly held the control stick. The aircraft landed steadily on the runway. Xu Zhongwei landed successfully with the missile. At the beginning of the year, a high level party committee awarded him a citation for merit, first class.

#### **The Interests of the Motherland Should Be Placed Above Everything Else**

"Advance! Advance! Fighting in the air and crushing the enemy's arrogance, we press forward with indomitable will and hover in the blue sky with proud..."

During our visit to the Wang Hai group, we often heard them singing this song. A regiment commander said that this was a regimental song. However, the pilots of the Wang Hai group insisted that this was a song of the group.

They were willing to dedicate themselves to the motherland and the people. This was a song in their hearts.

**Air Force Urged To Conduct Self-Examination**  
OW2907042889 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin  
2130 GMT 26 Jul 89

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] In view of what is on the minds of its members, the Air Force of the People's Liberation Army has undertaken an examination of the special subject of how

best to reeducate and restudy upholding the four cardinal principles. Cadres and fighters are being instructed in ideological self-examination according to their own actual condition. Efforts are also being made to deepen the study of the guidelines laid down by the 4th Plenary Session of the party's 13th Central Committee.

Since early this month, the Air Force has successively sent 10 work teams to conduct a survey of the study being undertaken in Air Force units of the guidelines laid down by the 4th Plenary Session of the party's 13th Central Committee. Their findings indicate that some units are satisfied with the fact that the documents of the plenary session were relayed, that the course of the turmoil and rebellion is understood, and that the study of the documents is almost completed. In fact, however, many people have yet to gain a clear understanding of the roots and inevitability of the turmoil and rebellion, and many ideological questions have yet to be resolved.

In view of this situation, the Air Force Political Department has called the relevant leading comrades of Air Force units together to study such questions. The Air Force units are now required to link the study of the guidelines laid down by the plenary session with a check on people's thinking. Every party member and cadre should seriously examine himself to determine whether or not he has been politically qualified in the struggle. Leading cadres at or above the division and brigade levels in particular should conscientiously examine themselves and make use of discussions to distinguish between right and wrong, in an effort to resolve ideological questions. In dealing with differing views, it is necessary to present the facts, to reason things out, and to conduct thorough and painstaking educational work in order to truly resolve such questions.

**Navy's Cadre Inspection Judged Effective**  
HK2507063989 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
19 Jul 89 p 4

[XINHUA report by Huang Caihong (7806 1752 5725): "The Discipline Inspection Commission of the Central Military Commission Spreads the Navy's Experience in Inspecting Party Member Leading Cadres in an All-Around Way"]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jul (XINHUA)—The Navy is presently conducting an all-around inspection on the party character, style, and discipline of party member leading cadres at and above the regimental level. After conducting an inspection experiment in the Navy, the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Central Military Commission relayed their experiences to the whole Army, pointing out that this is an effective measure for exercising strict management over party member leading cadres, and especially senior cadres.

The inspection experiment started in the first half of last year. After the convocation of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the Navy's party

committee and Discipline Inspection Commission again took political discipline and the question of clean government as the focal point of inspecting the party character, style, and discipline of party member leading cadres at and above the regimental level.

In the course of inspection, the inspection team of the Discipline Inspection Commission went deep into units at and above the regimental level and made inspections at different levels, through varied channels, and by various means. It paid particular attention to listening to the democratic assessments given by the cadres and the masses and examined whether the party member leading cadres could firmly maintain political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee, uphold the four cardinal principles, and oppose bourgeois liberalization. First, the inspection team listened to introductory remarks made by the secretary of the party committee at or above the regimental level on the party character, style, and discipline of members of the party committee and its Standing Committee, and then held individual talks with the Standing Committee members, office workers, and Army cadres, as well as retired old cadres. It also held various types of discussion meetings attended by the masses, and listened to Standing Committee members making self-appraisals or appraising one another and the cadres and the masses appraising, in a democratic manner, party committees at and above the regimental level, as well as party member leading cadres. It also went deep into the grass-roots units for an on-the-spot inspection to test and verify whether the oral reports of the leaders of the party committees at and above the regimental level were in keeping with the practical conditions specified in the documents. After that, the inspection team briefed the party committees at and above the regimental level on the inspection results to let every Standing Committee member listen to the views of the masses and the poll results. On the unhealthy tendencies and the questions of corruption about which the masses had the greatest complaints, the party committees at and above the regimental level and the party member leading cadres studied and worked out specific measures for rectification.

So far, the Navy's party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels have inspected the party character, style, and discipline of over 3,000 party member leading cadres at and above the regimental level. Through inspection, over 200 party member leading cadres at and above the regimental level who are honest in performing their official duties and carry out hard struggle have been commended, and a small number of party member leading cadres who are not honest in performing their official duties have been educated through serious criticism. Twenty-two party member leading cadres at the Army and divisional levels involved in corruption have been seriously dealt with. Disciplinary actions have been taken against party member leading cadres, including 2 holding posts at the army level, 4 at the divisional level, and 28 at the regimental level.

This has markedly improved party style and discipline, bringing about a new situation in the building of clean government in units at and above the regimental level.

#### **Army Paper Considers Political Contingencies**

*HK3107121489 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO  
in Chinese 21 Jul 89 p 3*

[Article by Yang Zhihua (2799 1807 5478): "How To Cope With Political Contingencies?—A New Subject Meriting Attention in the Military Academic Sphere"]

[Text] The struggle to squash the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing has won a decisive victory. This is the first time in the history of our Army that we have had to cope with such a political contingency. The troops performing the martial law tasks have faced many new problems. Viewed from the military academic angle alone, there are many subjects worth exploring.

In peacetime, the Armed Forces should be ready at all times to cope with various contingencies. Judging by the conditions that have occurred at home and abroad, there are generally four types of circumstances which may involve armed forces: The first is the military contingencies, including armed conflicts and even partial wars resulting from territorial or territorial sea disputes, as well as military conflicts caused by other contradictions. The second is the contingencies caused by natural disasters, such as serious earthquakes, floods, conflagrations, windstorms, pestilences, and so on. The third is the contingencies caused by unexpected accidents, such as serious air disasters, car accidents, nuclear leakages, leakages of toxic chemical material, and so on. The fourth is the political contingencies, including political turmoils, riots, national conflicts, and religious conflicts, as well as large-scale prison escapes. Generally speaking, the first three types of contingencies occur quite frequently. Sometimes, natural disasters and unexpected accidents, in particular, happen one after another in a country or place. Comparatively speaking, however, we cope with military contingencies entirely according to the process of military struggle, and the Armed Forces, from top to bottom, have relatively good training and rich experience in direct or indirect battle. Moreover, because the combat target is the intruding enemy, they can easily be distinguished and hit in a big way. In coping with natural disasters and unexpected accidents, the organization of commands and the movement of troops should be placed on a military footing. However, because we are chiefly confronted with a dangerous situation or a disaster rather than the enemy's situation, we usually do not need weapons and can, without scruple, take all adoptable measures around the rescue task. Political contingencies, however, are very different from the former. Judging by the experience gained in the struggle to put down counterrevolutionary rebellion in the capital, the troops performing the martial law tasks should not only resolutely and ruthlessly suppress the rioters, but also try by every possible means to protect the masses. Because more often than not the rioters were

mixed up with the crowds, it was not easy either to distinguish them or to separate them from the masses. Particularly due to the instigation of the rioters, some of the masses did not understand the measures of martial law that had been taken, thus causing difficulties for the martial law troops in carrying out their duties and suppressing the rioters. Moreover, in dealing with concentrated, scattered, overt, or covert rioters, it is necessary to adopt different methods according to different conditions. Experience has proven that although political contingencies do not occur so frequently (the current counterrevolutionary rebellion that took place in the capital is the first in the 4 decades since the founding of New China), their complexity far exceeds a natural disaster or an unexpected accident, and are even more complicated than military contingencies.

When it is necessary to employ armed forces to cope with political contingencies, we chiefly rely on the People's Armed Police and public security personnel in ordinary circumstances. The Army is put to use only when necessary. That is to say, when it is necessary for the Army to get involved, the nature of the incident must be very serious and the circumstances very critical. Therefore, in addition to effectively stepping up political and ideological education and military training at ordinary times, the Armed Forces should also attach importance to the studies of how to cope with political contingencies and make full preparations. For example, senior leading bodies should work out various plans of action in light of possible events; the troops which may carry out this kind of task should receive training and hold simulated exercises according to special needs, to increase their ability to cope with the rebellion. Only in this way we can act swiftly and handle the situation properly under any sudden, urgent circumstances.

The pattern of army involvement in political contingencies depends on the needs of the conditions at the time. Take the struggle against rebellion as an example. We can at least adopt the following patterns: Besiege the enemy and support, with a strong deterrent force, the People's Armed Police and the public security personnel in putting down the rebellion; impose martial law in some areas and coordinate the People's Armed Police and the public security personnel in maintaining public order and defending important targets; put down rebellion, crack down on a handful of rioters, and restore normal order. No matter what pattern we may adopt, it is a manifestation and application of military forces. Naturally, in coping with political contingencies, we should not exclusively rely on military forces, but the role of the Armed Forces is irreplaceable by others. In the struggle against rebellion, the Armed Forces are of more special importance.

In putting down the counterrevolutionary rebellion in the capital, our Armed Forces have shed blood, but they have also given us an extremely profound education. The harsh practice of struggle has enriched our experiences in coping with political contingencies. We should dearly

cherish these experiences paid for in blood, and conscientiously sum them up with a rational approach so that they can become valuable for Army building in peacetime.

**Noncombat Personnel To Wear Badges**  
*OW0108081389 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
0738 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 1 (XINHUA)—From today, non-combat personnel working in the People's Liberation Army (PLA) have begun to wear badges when they are on duty, XINHUA learned today.

The decision was jointly made by the headquarters of the General Staff and the General Logistics Department of the PLA.

The badge, made of aluminium, is seven centimeters long and two centimeters wide.

On the front side, there is an Army emblem which is set off by three colored stripes—red, black and sky blue—symbolizing the PLA's land, navy and air forces.

The reverse side bears the inscription "Noncombat Officer of the PLA".

**Article Praises Military Encyclopedia**  
*HK0108120289 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese*  
28 Jul 89 p 4

[Report: "Hong Xuezhi, Deputy Secretary General of the Central Military Commission, Writes an Article To Mark the Publication of Two Volumes of Chinese Military Encyclopedia"]

[Text] On 1 August Hong Xuezhi, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission, contributed an article to mark the publication of two volumes of the "Chinese Military Encyclopedia."

General Hong Xuezhi's article says: Guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, these two volumes of military encyclopedia give prominence to China's characteristics; focus on national defense modernization and the future antiaggressive warfare; expound Marxist-Leninist military theory and Mao Zedong's military thinking; and use dialectical and historical materialist stand, views, and methods to explain and answer various military academic problems. There are many new viewpoints and explanations in these volumes. These two volumes consist of 25 branches of science and contain various military scientific theories. They systematically explain a variety of scientific knowledge, describe the situation in China and the Chinese Armed Forces, embody brilliant Chinese military theories in both ancient and modern times, reflect the development trend of Chinese military skills and achievements, and are strongly flavored with Chinese style and characteristics.



The article says that these two volumes of encyclopedia are the fruit of collective work and the crystallization of collective wisdom. Older generation revolutionaries and militarists, including Ye Jianying, Xu Xiangqian, and Nie Rongzhen; Chinese senior generals; and famous experts in the field of national defense science and technology took part in the compilation and examination of these two volumes. With comparatively high quality and authority, these works basically portray the present development level of Chinese military science and can stand the test of history.

### Economic & Agricultural

**Cadres Urged To Boldness in Opening Up**  
HK2607010189 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese  
13 Jul 89 p 2

["Weekly Economic Observation" column by Yan Kalin (7051 0595 2651): "We Must Be Bolder in Opening up"]

[Text] Recently, it has been reported that the Tianjin Economic Development Zone is currently considering leasing 5.2 square kilometers of land to the U.S. MGM Company for large-scale development. The rent for the first lease will be \$60 million, which will be paid upon the signing of the lease. The first lease will be 50 years.

People have undoubtedly noticed that this is China's second bold act following Hainan's decision to lease its Yangpu area to a Japanese company for large-scale development.

Not long ago, Hainan's decision to lease its Yangpu area to a Japanese company for large-scale development evoked much controversy in China. Nonetheless, the pragmatic view finally gained the upper hand. A lot of people believe that Hainan's decision to lease land to a foreign company for large-scale development is not only a practice conformable to the realities of the Hainan Special Economic Zone but also a practice which can take a variety of forms.

Doubtlessly, China's cause of opening up to the outside world is developing very rapidly at present. Along with such rapid development, people's train of thought will certainly be broadened. And people will certainly become bolder in implementing the policy of opening up to the outside world.

Nonetheless, recently, a lot of people at home and abroad have cast doubts on and developed worries about China's policy of opening up to the outside world. These people fear that China's policy of opening up will change and that China will once again follow a closed-door policy.

With regard to these people's doubts and worries, the leaders of the CPC Central Committee and China's State Council have repeatedly reiterated: China's policy of opening up to the outside world will not change. Moreover, the Chinese leaders have also called on all the departments

concerned to be even bolder in implementing the policy of opening up to the outside world. That China's policy of opening up to the outside world will not change is not merely a subjective wish of the Chinese leaders. People at home and abroad have now deeply realized that the enormous achievements made and the precious experiences gained by China in her decade-long opening up to the outside world have already had a great and positive impact on China's socialist modernization cause.

—The rapid development of China's foreign trade has given a powerful impetus to China's domestic economic construction. Since 1979, thanks to the enforcement of the policy of opening up to the outside world, China's import and export trade has grown by over 200 percent. The average annual growth rate of China's import and export trade in the last 10 years has reached about 15 percent, higher than the 9.5-percent average annual growth rate registered in the previous 26 years. In addition, China's import and export trade has been playing an increasingly important role in China's industrial and agricultural production development. According to the estimates, over the past few years, some 20 percent of China's total industrial and agricultural output value has been realized through China's import and export trade.

—The enforcement of the policy of opening up to the outside world over the past 10 years has solved China's problem of lack of funds and has boosted the construction of China's key state projects and the construction of some of the weak links in China's national economy. In the last few years, some 200 Chinese projects have made extensive use of foreign loans. Some 60 percent of these Chinese projects are communication, energy, and telecommunication projects. The construction of these projects has greatly strengthened the foundation of China's national economy.

—The enforcement of the policy of opening up to the outside world over the past 10 years has enabled China to invite advanced technologies and managerial experiences from foreign countries, thus accelerating China's technological transformation and filling some scientific and technological gaps between China and the advanced foreign countries. As a result, China has rapidly modernized her own technologies concerning the production of some key products.

—The enforcement of the policy of opening up to the outside world over the past 10 years has enabled China to greatly increase her labor employment and replenish and improve her people's livelihood. Along with the development of compensation trade, industries processing materials supplied by foreign businessmen, and other forms of economic and technological cooperation with foreign countries, labor employment opportunities in China have greatly increased.

In the meantime, the importation of advanced foreign technologies and equipment has greatly increased the variety, quality and design of the Chinese people's daily necessities. As a result, some newly developed durable consumer goods have entered ordinary Chinese households.

It is obvious to all that the enforcement of the policy of opening up to the outside world has infused fresh vitality into China's social economy and brought enormous benefits to the broad masses of the Chinese people. Therefore, there is no reason for China to change her existing policy of opening up to the outside world.

At present, all the central and local government departments should be bolder in implementing the policy of opening up to the outside world. To this end, all the central and local government departments must first of all do some practical work with a view to dispelling people's doubts and worries in this regard. This means that all the comrades working in the central and local government departments must broaden their vision and further emancipate their minds and should not hesitate in implementing the policy of opening up to the outside world for fear of suffering losses. All the comrades working in the central and local government departments should conscientiously study the new situation, especially the new international environment, in order to better implement the policy of opening up to the outside world; they should make great efforts to improve all types of work and remove all types of obstacles.

Secondly, all the central and local government departments must sum up their own experiences in their work of opening up to the outside world so as to adhere to what is correct, correct what is incorrect, further improve their work, and further push ahead with the cause of opening up to the outside world.

For instance, all the central and local government departments must correctly handle the relations between opening up to the outside world and self-reliance. Thanks to the implementation of the policy of opening up to the outside world, we have smashed the trammels of the self-sufficiency ideology, begun participating in and making use of the international division of labor. However, in the meantime, we have also developed a tendency of neglecting self-reliance and relying on foreign capital and technology. This can be seen in the following aspects: 1) We have imported more hardware than software from abroad. Since the beginning of the 1980's, China has spent over \$10 billion on importing advanced foreign technologies, most of which is machinery. China has spent only some \$1 billion on importing advanced software technologies from foreign countries; 2) we have failed to do a good job with respect to digesting and absorbing advanced foreign technologies and carrying out technological innovation; 3) since we have imported a large number of production and assembly lines from abroad. Every year, the state has to spend

a lot of foreign exchange on importing parts and components from abroad in order to maintain the operation of these imported production and assembly lines. Under such circumstances, in the future, we should mainly import software instead of hardware from abroad, lay more stress on strengthening our self-reliance capability than on strengthening our production capability, practically strengthen our work in respect of technological importation, digestion, absorption, innovation, and development. Moreover, we must correctly handle the relations between opening up to the outside world and macroeconomic management. At present, the most outstanding contradiction in China's foreign-related macroeconomic management is reflected in that after powers have been delegated from the central to the local levels with a view to invigorating the economy, various localities, departments, and enterprises in China have turned to act independently in developing relations with foreign countries and foreign businessmen and have also turned to compete against one another in this respect. Because of competition between export-oriented enterprises in overlapping and transregional operations, the prices of raw materials have gone up. Various export-oriented enterprises in China have also begun to compete against one another in securing overseas markets for their products by lowering prices. As a result, the commodity prices on China's domestic market have rocketed whereas the prices of the Chinese commodities for export have plummeted, thus benefiting only the foreigners. Therefore, it is all the more necessary for China to consider employing legal, administrative, and economic methods to improve her overall economic planning and strengthen her centralized economic management and coordination with a view to speeding up her process of opening up to the outside world.

#### **Central Bank President Orders Tighter Credit**

*OW2707060689 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin  
2130 GMT 25 Jul 89*

[From the "Morning News and Press Review Program"]

[Text] At the opening yesterday of the Bank of China forum for branch managers nationwide, Wang Deyan, president of the Bank of China stressed: All branches must make serious efforts to change their setup for extending credits in accordance with the conditions and characteristics of their respective localities and state industrial policy. All new loans must be examined on a case by case basis and their usage closely monitored to prevent the practice of tapping loans first for future use. They must tighten control over the scale of foreign exchange loans and firmly reject all unnecessary applications. They must improve planned management, actively check on loans which are used unreasonably, and vigorously support export to earn foreign exchange.

According to sources, currently, the total assets of the Bank of China has reached 559.7 billion yuan, and its paid-up capital is 15 billion yuan. The seventh edition of

the "BRITISH BANKERS JOURNAL," an authoritative world financial publication, ranked the Bank of China 12th in a list of 1,000 major banks. It is ranked 22d in terms of total assets. At the end of June 1989, the balance of deposits in major foreign currencies at the Bank of China totaled 1.56 billion United States dollars, an increase of 28.9 percent over the end of 1988. Deposits in Renminbi increased by 6.321 billion yuan over the end of 1989.

**Foreign Businesses Take 'Wait-and-See' Attitude**  
*HK2907024889 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English*  
29 Jul 89 p 2

[By our staff reporter Wang Xiangwei]

[Text] With economic life coming back to normal in Beijing, many foreign business offices are bustling now that businessmen who fled China during the recent turmoil have returned.

But most remain on hold, waiting to see how conditions in Beijing develop.

By Wednesday, more than 383 out of a total 1,168 foreign business offices had resumed normal operations, according to an official with the Foreign Enterprise Service Corporation (Fesco), the only institution authorized to provide services to foreign businesses in the capital. Fesco provides business and personnel services for 670 foreign businesses in Beijing.

The official, Liu Yanling, said about 300 business offices with contracts with Fesco are not back to full operations. In the absence of foreign bosses. Only Chinese employees remain to handle daily business routes.

She said more are expected to return soon, but many are still taking a wait-and-see attitude.

And some foreign companies that have cut back on business activities in China are under heavy pressure from their governments and other political forces and lack easy access to loans in their countries.

However, the Fesco official said that many, leading international corporations have returned.

According to Fesco statistics, more than 120 foreign representatives of 44 business firms remained in Beijing through the turmoil.

Liu Zhenghong, deputy general manager of the Fesco, said his highly disciplined Chinese staff assigned to various foreign offices have helped tide over the difficulties.

**Bank Reports Increased Savings, Less Inflation**  
*HK2607012089 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English*  
26 Jul 89 p 2

["Economics and Finance" column: "Inflation Slows With Savings Rise" by staff reporter Zhang Yuan]

[Text] Increased savings by the average Chinese man and woman have contributed to the control of inflation, China's largest specialized bank told a four-day meeting attended by all presidents of its branch banks yesterday in Beijing.

At the meeting, a top leader of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China said that the implementation of its credit plan was good in the first half of this year.

This is supported by the facts that savings deposits increased sizeably and the scale of loans granting was basically brought under control, she said.

Although from January to June, newly-increased bank savings were 25.7 billion yuan, 12 billion less than that of the same period last year, fewer business loans contributed to the gross increase in savings. However, deposits by enterprises dropped by 800 million yuan, which made a total decrease of 16.8 billion yuan in the field of commercial deposits compared with the same period last year, the said.

Total newly-provided loans in the first half of this year were 11.6 billion yuan, a decrease of 15.6 billion yuan over last year.

This has left a 14.2 billion yuan surplus of savings deposit over the figure of newly-provided loans in the first half of this year.

Generally speaking, the increase of savings deposits was quite steady. Except in January, in which savings deposits decreased by 1 billion yuan, they kept increasing throughout the following five months.

By the end of May, savings deposits were over 200 billion yuan, she said.

Newly-increased savings deposits of 25.8 billion yuan was 9.8 billion yuan more than that of the same period last year, up 61 per cent.

The official contributed the increase to both a higher bank interest rate and a basic control on price increases.

The growth of savings deposits by individuals, on the one hand, eased the problem caused by sharp decreases in savings deposits by enterprises and helped the bank to have money to support the State's key projects; and, on the other hand, the increased savings made a further contribution to the State by taking money out of circulation, which helped to control inflation, she said.



At the same time, she said, the bank also made some readjustments in providing loans in order to guarantee the carrying-out of the country's industrial policy.

In the first half of this year, the bank provided businesses with loans of 11.6 billion yuan, which was under the control of the credit scale set by the State.

Of the total, 12.7 billion yuan went to industrial enterprises and 410 million yuan, to commercial corporations while loans in capital construction and other places were 1.55 billion yuan less than the same period last year.

Meanwhile, its branch banks drew back all kinds of unreasonable loans, totalling 6.17 billion yuan.

**Li Guixian on Bank Runs, Foreign Exchange**  
*OW2907104289 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
1019 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 29 (XINHUA)—The Bank of China has stood a severe test overseas by ensuring international payment and safeguarding China's credibility, a high-ranking official said here today.

State Councillor Li Guixian said that the riots in Beijing between May and June have affected the Bank of China business, especially foreign exchange business.

Referring to external pressure on the Bank of China, Li, also president of the People's Bank of China—China's central bank, said that a run on the bank occurred in Hong Kong and Macao and some foreign countries, banking business between the bank and some foreign counterparts was suspended and transaction reduced, some countries and foreign banks postponed or suspended negotiations on loan agreements while others adopt a wait-and-see attitude in considering to grant new loans to China, and domestically, a run for individual banking savings of foreign currency also occurred.

Facing these challenges, Li said, the Bank of China had timely arranged funds for payment while reporting the developments to the State Council.

He said that the central government will help the Bank of China maintain its credibility.

He urged the Bank of China to continue and expand cooperation with foreign agents.

**Import Ban Placed on Electronic, Machinery Items**  
*HK0108022689 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English*  
1 Aug 89 p 2

[By staff reporter Xie Songxin]

[Text] China has slapped a ban on imports of 20 electronic and machinery products and restricted the import of some assembly lines to protect its domestic industry.

The restrictions apply to computer hardware, television sets (excluding picture tubes), radio cassette tape recorders (including hi-fi component systems but excluding cassette tape players), video equipment, video cassette recorders (VCRs) and magnetic heads, drums, integrated circuits.

China's electronics industry, boosted by technology and equipment imports over the past decade, has been able to meet domestic market demands of the listed products except for VCRs.

During the first half of this year, the industry manufactured more than 14 million TV sets, including 5.45 million colour TV sets.

A 900-yuan sales tax levied early this year has already pushed the prices higher than ordinary citizens can afford. About two million colour TV sets were reported to be sitting in warehouses.

China has become the world's fifth largest TV exporter, according to the U.S. Commerce Department.

The U.S. bought 98,500 TV sets from China, including 49,900 colour sets, in the first two months of this year.

Electronics manufacturers made nearly 11.9 million radio cassette tape recorders during the January-June period.

About 30 factories are producing hi-fi component systems, with an annual output of 400,000 units.

To encourage industry's restructuring and transition, the Chinese Government will temporarily stop importing assembly lines of both colour and black and white TV sets, radio cassette tape recorders, black and white TV picture tubes, carbon- or metal-coated resistors, digital microwave communication equipment of less than 480 lines and optical fibre cables.

Other assembly lines put on hold are those producing accessory parts of colour TV sets, condensers, printed circuit boards, colour TV picture tubes (including that for high definition TV sets) and glass shell electric guns for kinescopes.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Machinery and Electronics Industry also adopted a set of measures to restrict foreign exchange expenditure by enterprises which are eligible to spend the money.

The ministry officials said the purpose of the measures is to improve the management of import licences.

### Trade Quality Control To Tighten

HK3107022489 Beijing CHINA DAILY  
(BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 31 Jul 89 p 1

[By our staff reporter Qu Yingpu]

[Text] China is to implement two more measures on Tuesday to gain tighter control over the quality of import and export goods. Nine foreign products will require import licenses before they can enter the Chinese market.

These two measures, stipulated in two government circulars, will be among about 20 to be issued in the next few years as supplementary regulations to the law of import and export commodity inspection, which is also expected to go into effect on August 1.

One of the circulars listed 481 items in 106 categories. One hundred forty eight items in 40 categories are import goods, which, if not inspected, cannot be sold on the domestic market. Items under other categories cannot be exported unless they have been through inspection.

Listed are big items, such as fodder, which often have quality problems, said Zhu Zhenyuan, director general of the State Administration of Import and Export Commodity Inspection (SAIECI), adding that these are important goods affecting security, public health, the national economy and people's livelihood. According to the second document, foreign exporters of nine products will have to apply for and get quality certificates six months ahead of time to enable these goods to enter the Chinese market, Zhu said.

These first nine items on the import quality control list are automobiles, motorcycles, motorcycle engines, refrigerators, compressors for freezers, air-conditioners, compressors for air-conditioners, television sets (both colour and black and white), and kinescopes.

Starting May 1 next year, these items must have licenses and be stamped with SAIECI's "certified goods" before Chinese firms can import them, the director general said.

Zhu said about 20 other supplemental regulations will be implemented in the coming years to establish a sound inspection system.

Five of the regulations are expected to be issued later this year. They include rules to curb and fine infractions of the inspection law, procedures for appeal against SAIECI decisions, and for re-inspection of goods that failed to pass earlier inspection, supervision of foreign inspection institutions in China and of other domestic institutions so that they may perform SAIECI duties that cannot be done by China's 10,000 inspectors.

Zhu said poor-quality goods are the biggest headache in the field of foreign trade. Some shoddy goods China exported have greatly hurt the country's foreign trade reputation.

The 52-year-old director general, who has worked in the inspection field for 38 years, appeared disgusted when he mentioned Henan province's sesame case.

Cyprus earlier this year imported some sesame from the province and later found such things as textbooks, cigarette boxes and sliding weights from steelyards in the sesame, he said.

Zhu said export goods with quality problems are native produce, byproducts and agricultural products, because these items turned out by thousands of producers are difficult to inspect.

Some exporters have replaced inspected good-quality products with uninspected items to be shipped abroad, he said. Some foreign importers also found the cargoes they get are less than the contract volume.

To solve these problems, Zhu's staff decided to apply different inspection methods to different goods. When dealing with goods that are more likely to have quality problems, they will insist that the goods be emptied from every bag for a thorough inspection. They also started to weigh the cargoes after they are loaded on ships instead of weighing the cargoes before loading.

Zhu said SAIECI is also planning to establish a responsibility system to see that every inspector performs well.

He said China is planning to set up six more inspection institutions abroad. Three in West Germany, Australia and Singapore are expected to be established later this year. Another three will be in the United States, the Philippines and Bangladesh.

### NONGMIN RIBAO on Agricultural Work

#### Comments on Investment

HK2507042689 Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO  
in Chinese 14 Jul 89 p 1

[Commentator's Article: "List Strengthening Agriculture as the Orientation for State Investment"]

In his speech when receiving cadres of the martial law units in the capital at and above the army level, while stressing that the basic line and basic principles and policies would not change, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out the necessity of emphasizing basic industry and agriculture when it comes to the orientation of investment and manipulation of capital. This is the fundamental principle and major strategic measure for developing our country's national economy and serves as a tremendous support and encouragement for our agricultural departments and cadres engaged in rural work.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has always attached great importance to and shown concern for our country's agricultural development. He has repeatedly pointed out: "Eighty percent of China's population lives in the countryside. China's social stability and its economic development depends, above all, on the development of the countryside and the improvement of rural living standards." "The rural reforms in recent years are of revolutionary significance." "Our policy succeeded first in the countryside. It will not change there. If it did, 800 million peasants would oppose it, because their living standards would immediately decline." He has always kept a watchful eye on problems in our advance. As early as several years ago, he warned people: "An expert said: With investment in farmland capital construction being limited and the level of agricultural production low, China's agriculture will enter a new period of halting development. This merits attention." "The problem of agriculture is mainly that of grain. If something goes wrong with agriculture, it will not return to normal for 3 to 5 years."

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, thanks to reform, innovative progress has been made in our country's agriculture. Our achievements in this regard have attracted worldwide attention. This must be fully affirmed. However, we must also notice that at present there are still serious problems not to be ignored. They are, mainly: little improvement in production conditions, a weak material and technological base, excessive utilization of resources, and erratic progress in the production of major farm produce, such as grain and cotton. These problems form a sharp contradiction facing us: On the one hand, the demand for farm produce such as grain keeps rising as the population grows and industry expands, and on the other, inadequate strength needed to back continued development limits the growth of farm produce supplies. The solution of this contradiction naturally needs concerted effort from the many sides concerned. However, increased investment is obviously an indispensable important avenue. Undoubtedly, Comrade Deng Xiaoping's idea of listing the strengthening of agriculture as the orientation for investment conforms completely with our country's national condition and is of extremely practical significance.

Scientifically, investment in agriculture should also be increased. The facts show that agricultural production is a two-way transformation of energy. Apart from the input and consumption of natural energy, agricultural production also needs the consumption and supply of man-made energy. Otherwise, production may possibly be disrupted by an imbalance in input and output. According to a calculation based on many years of experience of departments concerned, as the material form of input, production of 50 million tons of grain requires 15 million tons of fertilizer, 50 million horsepower in agricultural machinery, 10 billion kwh of electricity, and 1.3 million tons of diesel oil. As the capital form of input, generally speaking, a 1 percent

increase in capital available for use can boost grain output by 0.414 percent. On the other hand, a 1 percent increase in grain output requires 2.4 percent more capital. It can thus be seen that only when the enthusiasm of farmers for production is combined with an appropriate input can the desired results be achieved. For our agriculture, in particular, grain production to effect a big leap by the end of this century, it will not do not to increase input.

Some people say: As far as agricultural investment is concerned, we should rely on the peasants. Without a doubt the peasants are the main players in agricultural investment. Now the peasants have 150 billion yuan in bank savings or on hand. We should adopt an appropriate policy to create a sound environment to attract and encourage the peasants to invest more. However, peasant investment cannot replace investment by the state and local authorities.

The harnessing of large rivers, construction of large commodity production centers, transformation of large tracts of low-yield farmland, and building large farm-related industries, such as chemical fertilizers and pesticides, are beyond the peasants' capability to handle and they should rely on state financial revenues for support. The difficulty currently facing us is that having inadequate financial resources, the state is in no position to allot substantial funds right away for these purposes. However, even under these circumstances, we should make strenuous efforts to orient the use of funds to strengthen agriculture in accordance with the spirit of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instructions. Local authorities should all the more use most of their reserve financial resources in agriculture.

Following last year's national conference on agricultural work, all localities have worked out their own plans to boost input in agriculture and raise funds for agricultural development. More than 6 months have passed since then. How have the plans been carried out? Some localities have carried out their plans quite well but others have not done so well and even not implemented their plans at all. As far as the localities which failed to carry out their plans satisfactorily are concerned, in addition to their plans being somewhat impractical, one important factor is that they have not thoroughly changed the situation in which there is an overheated growth of industry while too little attention was paid to agricultural development. Despite the central authorities' repeated injunctions to reduce the scope of capital construction, in some localities, the scope has not been reduced much and despite the central authorities' demand to increase investment in agriculture, such investment has not been increased significantly. If this situation of continued expansion in one field and contraction in the other is not changed, this will be detrimental to both agriculture and the healthy development of the national economy as the improvement and rectification program continues to proceed.



The question of investment orientation involves the question of a change in the strategy for economic development and that of a readjustment in the relationships between the part and the whole, between economic efficiency and social benefit [she hui xiao yi 4357 2585 2400 4135], and between the immediate and long-term interests. We hope that on this question, all localities will remove all erroneous ideological obstacles and achieve unity in understanding on the spirit of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech. This, coupled with other measures, will help further strengthen the status of agriculture as the foundation of the national economy and swiftly change the situation in which grain production progresses erratically.

### Warns of Complacency

HK2607003189 Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO  
in Chinese 10 Jul 89 p 1

[Commentator's Article: "Do Not Forget to Raise the Temperature After a Bumper Harvest"]

This year, summer grain output increased by 3 billion kilograms; total output surpassed that of the record year of 1986. This is very good news for our country's economy.

It indicates a turning point in agriculture, which has retained the same output level for the past few years; that a good beginning in realizing the target of an increase in agricultural output, set early this year, has been made; and that there is hope for fulfilling the quota of a bumper harvest for the whole year or even surpassing that quota.

It has made a significant contribution to stabilizing the situation, and to rectifying and improving the national economy.

The bumper harvest certainly has something to do with "assistance from heaven." Since last year, after the wheat was sown, most key production areas have had appropriate temperatures, adequate sunshine, and good rainfall. But more important was "hard work by men." During the last winter, and this spring, various localities seriously implemented the strategic decision made by the central authorities to "raise the temperature" for agriculture, and created a good social and economic environment for an increase in grain. Cadres at various levels strengthened leadership in agricultural production, and a rate of irrigation construction not seen in the last few years was witnessed. There was also the promotion of scientific and technological measures with the adoption of selected varieties, patternized cultivation, and the application of fertilizer on the basis of soil surveys as the main contents. All of these were important factors in the summer grain increase this year.

Just as we should have hope when in difficulty, so should we see our shortcomings when winning a victory. The basic factors preventing a breakthrough in agricultural production output in the past few years (a decrease in

farmland, inadequate staying power, and low returns in growing grain etc) have yet to be eliminated; several important measures for "raising the temperature" for agriculture, decided by the central conference on village work, have not been well implemented in some localities.

The input of agricultural funds—a comprehensive index of "raising the temperature"—was not increased greatly this year. Early this year, many localities formulated plans to raise several hundred million yuan or even one billion yuan for agricultural input or development funds. Some localities have realized their plans, but most held only the account books and did not realize those plans. According to the plan, there should have been an increase in the deposit for purchasing grain and cotton, as well as in agricultural loans. But some portions of this money were detained, and some was unavailable because banks have deficits. The result was that the money distributed into the hands of the peasants was in reality, less than that which was distributed last year. Take Fujian as an example: agricultural loans budgeted for grain production this year totaled 417 million yuan, a 12.7 percent increase over last year. However, as of May, agricultural loans distributed by the Fujian Provincial Agricultural Bank decreased by 35 percent over the same period last year, due to a slide in savings, and only 10 million yuan out of a 100 million yuan in deposits for purchasing grain could be realized. In some localities, owing to the fact that the many IOUs issued last autumn when purchasing agricultural and sideline products have not been paid, and that some grains in the peasant households could not be sold because the grain market was closed, input by the peasants was also reduced.

The supply of key means of production such as fertilizer and pesticide, which directly influence grain production, have not been improved. As of the end of April, fertilizer production in the country decreased by 15.5 percent over the same period last year, and the shortfalls in Shandong, Jiangxi, Hunan, and Hubei were generally serious. There were 66 small nitrogenous fertilizer factories in Hubei, but 29 stopped production in January and February this year due to a shortage of power and coal, and 37 maintained half their production capacity. Although production was resumed in March, full operation was out of the question. Therefore, over 300,000 tons of rural-bound fertilizer were deducted from the original plan. The problem of pesticide was even bigger: Not only was there a shortage, but required varieties were unavailable. For example, amidine, which was a commonly used variety, was unavailable in many localities. In north China, serious plant diseases and insect pests happened this year, and agricultural departments estimated that at least several hundred million tons of grain were lost due to the shortage of pesticide.

There was also a shortage of medium and small farm tools which should not have happened. According to statistics from the commercial departments, in the first quarter of this year, procurement of medium and small

farm tools decreased by 14.4 percent over the same period last year. In many localities, peasants could not buy wooden or iron farm tools such as sickles, hoes, and wooden carrying poles.

Raising the price for purchasing contract grain, and increasing the quantity of connected fertilizer, were two measures proposed by the state this year to "raise the temperature" for agriculture. Rural cadres and rural masses were happy for a while, but now, they are disappointed at seeing the increased prices for means of production.

Under a tight financial condition, the state still increased the purchasing price for grain by 18 percent, and this can be viewed as a great effort. However, the prices of fertilizer, pesticides, water, and electricity increased even more, as did collectively retained money. According to our information, in the famous commodity grain production area, Jiangnan Plain, the price of each ton of carbon ammonium increased from 230 yuan to 360 yuan, an increase of 56 percent; the price of each ton of phosphate fertilizer increased from 170 yuan to 230 yuan, an increase of 36 percent; the price of each kilogram of herbicide increased from 5.6 yuan to 7.65 yuan, an increase of 36 percent; the price of each kilogram of insecticide amidine increased from 4.2 yuan to 7.45 yuan, an increase of 77 percent; the price of each cubic meter of water increased from 7.7 li to 1.2 fen, an increase of 55 percent; the price of each kilowatt hour of electricity increased from 8.3 fen to 1 jiao and 1 li, an increase of 32 percent. Gao Lianzhen, deputy to the

Hubei Provincial People's Congress and party branch secretary of Zhongxiang County's Wangli Village, settled an account as follows: The village will earn an additional 200,000 yuan due to the increased price for grain, but will spend an extra 250,000 yuan due to the increased prices for means of agricultural production; not only is the profit gained from the increase of grain prices offset, but 50,000 yuan is lost.

For each 100 kilograms of contract grain, the supply of connected fertilizer increased from 7.5 kilograms to 15 kilograms, but this supply could not always be realized. According to our information, in some localities, for the newly increased portion of connected fertilizer, only the 2.5 kilograms supplied by the state was based on the standard price; the 5 kilograms supplied by the locality was based on a negotiated price or a semi-negotiated price. Therefore, the increase did not mean much economically.

Therefore, we can see that there are many difficulties concerning agriculture. A bumper harvest is good news, but not much has been done in "raising the temperature." It is certainly reasonable for the peasants to contribute to the state, but attention must be paid to protecting their economic interests.

Summer grain is a small portion of the annual grain production, and a bumper harvest for the whole year has yet to be realized. At present, the urgent task in front of us is to continue to "raise the temperature" for agriculture, and to prevent relaxation and complacency.

## East Region

### **Fujian Supports Army Production Effort**

OW3107193489 Beijing Domestic Service  
in Mandarin 2130 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Text] In military support work, Fujian Province has given top priority to helping the military solve difficulties in military buildup, scoring good results.

Following the introduction of price reform measures, the following problem immediately came to the attention of leaders of the provincial party committee and government: Rising prices could affect the living standards of the officers and men of the military.

Chen Guangyi, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Governor Wang Zhaoguo told comrades of relevant departments: The harder the soldiers try to put up with the consequences, the more care the people should show them. We should help the troops develop production and businesses, as this is a new task of supporting the military under the new situation.

In spite of financial difficulties over the past few years, the province appropriated a large amount of special funds to help the troops develop production. Grain departments have supplied food for the troops; supply departments have provided the troops with quality chemical fertilizers; and scientific and technological, aquatic products, agricultural, commercial, financial, and banking departments also provide all kinds of services for the troops. In July of this year, the provincial party committee and government adopted a 17-point preferential policy for supporting the three services and the armed police corps stationed in Fujian.

The concern and support provided by the local party and government departments have helped facilitate the development of the military's production and businesses. The provincial military's total income from production last year was 50 percent higher than in the previous year.

### **Chen Guangyi, Others Visit Fujian Factories**

OW3107212589 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese  
14 Jul 89 p 1

[By reporter Ruan Rongxiang 7086 2837 4382]

[Text] Fujian and Fuzhou leaders Chen Guangyi, Yuan Qitong, and Shi Xingmou and leading comrades of the provincial party committee, provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial Commercial Department, and the provincial Public Health Department visited a number of factories in Fuzhou yesterday to thank the workers who have stayed at their posts despite the hot weather. They said to the workers: "Comrades, you have worked hard!"

The mercury in Fuzhou soared to 38 degrees Celsius yesterday. Under the scorching sun and braving the heat wave, Chen Guangyi and other leaders went to the Fuzhou Glass Plant, the Fuzhou Thermos Plant, the Fuzhou Light Bulb Plant, and the Fuzhou Special Rolled Steel Plant to visit the producers working in the hottest workshops. Although the temperature in the bottle-making workshop of the Fuzhou Glass Plant exceeded 50 degrees Celsius, Chen Guangyi and other leaders stood beside the flaming bottlemaking machines and extended their regards to the workers, inquiring about their labor insurance and production. At the Thermos plant, the plant director told Chen that cadres of all sections and offices in the plant have to deliver beverages to workshops 2 days each week and work at workshops 1.5 days each week, Chen Guangyi said with satisfaction: It is good for cadres to work at workshops.

During a meeting with some staff members, Chen Guangyi said workers in Fujian should ensure a balanced and stable production despite the hot weather. He said: Fujian's economic situation during the first half of the year was good. Over half of the production quotas had been fulfilled by the end of the first 6 months. The performance of workers in Fujian was good during the upheaval. They stayed on their jobs and were not affected by the upheaval. This fully shows that workers in Fujian are good, stable workers who obey the party. Now we have a lot of things to do, such as implementing the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, carrying out the four major tasks, and maintaining stable production. July, August, and September are three hot months but they are important months for production. Leading authorities at all levels must pay special attention to the production during these 3 months and make efforts to prevent heatstroke on all production fronts, especially at those workshops which are hot and where the working conditions are poor. Leading authorities should care for the living condition of the masses. Leading authorities should work together to combat heat, achieve higher economic results, prevent economic slides, and further improve Fujian's good situation so that we can greet the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Republic with gratifying success!

Chen Guangyi pointed out that since the hot spell in Fujian would continue for some time, all departments in Fujian, including hospitals and government organs, must take proper measures to prevent heatstroke and to care for the well being of workers on various production fronts. He said: Efforts must be made to ensure the supply of electricity and water. Commercial departments should ensure logistics support by supplying materials needed for preventing heatstroke. Health departments must ensure sanitation of food and beverages and make every effort to prevent epidemic diseases and food poisoning. Leaders at all levels should go to various production fronts to show their concern for the workers and to do more practical work.



Chen Guangyi also stressed that, while making efforts to prevent heatstroke, authorities in all localities should also take precautionary measures against typhoons and floods.

**Jiangsu Committee Makes Anticorruption Plans**  
*OW0108053089 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service*  
*in Mandarin 0915 GMT 27 Jul 89*

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee recently convened a meeting for Standing Committee members to study and map out a plan for building a clean government. It decided to win the people's trust by resolutely punishing corruption and properly performing some actual deeds.

The meeting said: Currently, to implement the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, we must perform, soundly and properly, some actual deeds related to punishing corruption and building a clean government, which the people are concerned about. To punish corruption, we must pay close attention to four aspects:

First, we must crack down firmly on graft, embezzlement, abuse of power, extortion, violations of law, speculation, profiteering, and other illegal activities.

Second, we must screen and streamline enterprises more deeply, and investigate strictly violations of law and discipline. We must earnestly reexamine cases in enterprises that have been screened and streamlined previously. We must deal strictly with all violations of law and discipline regardless of who is involved. We must check and see whether orders to liquidate companies are indeed carried out. As for companies permitted to continue operation, we must strictly implement the separation of administration from business, institute business management, and establish a sound management, auditing, and supervisory system. Any violations of law and discipline must be firmly dealt with and punished.

Third, we must strictly forbid the use of public funds to entertain guests and present gifts. In particular, we must strictly deal with and investigate corrupt workstyles regarding dining and drinking.

Fourth, we must firmly stamp out and punish the activities of cadres who abuse their power in the construction, occupation, selection, and allotment of housing. All localities must adopt a realistic approach, truly deal with issues that people complain about most, and ensure that their methods are feasible. Every relevant department must look into serious and major cases. Cases in which investigation is completed and solid evidence is available must be handled immediately and made known to the public.

The meeting stressed: Party committees and governments at all levels must strengthen their leadership over the work in this respect, organize their forces and accord

them special attention, and invite comrades from people's congresses, Chinese People's Consultative Council committees, and democratic parties to join their investigation and supervision.

The province will form a task force for punishing corruption to be headed by Deng Hongxun, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee. Leading comrades of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, People's Procuratorate, Supervision Department, Industry and Commerce Administration Bureau, and Audit Bureau will join the task force. The task force will work under the leadership of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, focus its investigation on serious and major cases, study and maintain control over policies, and improve coordination among relevant departments. Important issues will be forwarded to the Standing Committee for examination and decision.

The meeting also called on the relevant departments to promptly notify news reporting units of any development, and take full advantage of radio and television broadcasts, newspapers, and other media [words indistinct] to reflect the determination and actions of the party and government in punishing corruption.

**Jiangsu Leaders Call on Nanjing PLA Units**  
*OW0108053189 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service*  
*in Mandarin 0915 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[By station reporters Jiang Ming and Chen Dongyu; from the "News" program]

[Text] Provincial and Nanjing City leaders Han Peixin, Chen Huanyou, Deng Hongxun, Zhou Ze, Xing Bai, Ling Qihong, Chen Zonglie, Zhang Yaohua, and Dai Shunzhi called on the leading organ of the Nanjing Military Region this afternoon. They were warmly received by the Military Region's leaders Xiang Shouzhi, Fu Kuqing, Guo Tao, Jiang Yutian, Shi Yuxiao, Liu Lunxian, Yu Yongbo, (Wang Tailan), (Zheng Yongqing), (Zhang Shuyun), (Lin Jiade), and (Wei Yu).

In an amiable atmosphere, the military and civilian leaders exchanged experience in double-support work and expressed profound affection for each other.

Comrade Han Peixin said: The 1 August Army Founding Day is drawing near. On behalf of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, I extend festive greetings to the leading organ of the Military Region and the commanders and fighters of all its units stationed in Jiangsu.

Han Peixin praised the Nanjing Military Region and the commanders and fighters of its units stationed in Jiangsu for their effective support to and coordination with the local government and people in quelling the turmoil in the province and achieving fruitful results in the work in other areas.

He said: In conjunction with the study and implementation of the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, we will incorporate, in the education in patriotism, self-reliance, hard work, and plain living, the important aspect of emulating, publicizing, cherishing, and supporting the Liberation Army by unfolding, more penetratingly and extensively, activities to support the Army and give preferential treatment to army dependents so as to strengthen the unity between the Army and the government and between militarymen and civilians.

Comrade Xiang Zhouzhi said: Both in times of war and peaceful construction, the people of Jiangsu have given effective assistance and support to the Liberation Army. Especially in recent years, party committees and governments at various levels in Jiangsu have attached great importance to the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to Army dependents in the new historical era. They have actively helped Army units to study science and general knowledge, train dual-purpose personnel, strengthen the education in all-people's national defense, and provide concrete assistance to the Army's reform and construction.

Xiang Shouzhai said: Party organizations and governments at all levels and the masses of people in Jiangsu have firmly supported the righteous action of the martial law enforcement troops in stopping the recent turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion and have extended warm greetings to the Liberation Army. After withstanding the test, relations between the Army and the government and between army men and civilians have become closer and more harmonious.

**Jiangxi's Mao Zhiyong Addresses Plenum**  
OW2707233089 Nanchang JIANGXI RIBAO in  
Chinese 3 Jul 89 p 1, p 3

The 8th (Enlarged) Plenary Session of the 8th Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee was held from 30 June to 2 July in Nanchang. The meeting earnestly relayed and studied the guideline of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the important speech of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, the report of Comrade Li Peng, and the speech of Comrade Jiang Zemin delivered at the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. The meeting also arranged the current and subsequent stage of raising understanding and unifying thinking by closely integrating the reality in Jiangxi and the organization, transmission, study, and implementation of the guideline of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee throughout the province. The meeting called on all levels of party organizations,

party members, cadres, and the masses in the province to earnestly study the guideline of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee; unite more closely around the CPC Central Committee to continually and firmly implement the line, principles, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; continually and firmly implement the basic line of "one focus and two basic points" [the focus of making economic development the nation's central task and the two basic points of adhering to the four cardinal principles and persevering in reform and the open policy] established at the 13th CPC National Congress. The meeting called on all to be of one heart and one mind; live plainly and work hard; overcome all difficulties which lie in the path of advance; push forward the cause of socialist modernization construction, reform, and opening to the outside world in Jiangxi; and strive for a still greater victory.

Comrades attending the (enlarged) plenary session of the provincial CPC Committee earnestly and enthusiastically studied and discussed the guideline of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. The session unanimously expressed firm support for the important speeches of Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Jiang Zemin and the report of Comrade Li Peng; the decision of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee on dismissing Comrade Zhao Ziyang as general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, member of the CPC Central Committee, and first vice chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee; firm support to the decision of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee on electing Comrade Jiang Zemin general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, Comrades Jiang Zemin, Song Ping, and Li Ruihuan, members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, and Comrades Li Ruihuan and Ding Guangen members of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; firm support to the decision of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee to dismiss Comrade Hu Qili as member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; and firm support to the decision to dismiss Comrades Rui Xingwen and Yan Mingfu as members of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee. Comrades attending the meeting unanimously held that the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee was a very important and successful meeting, convened at a critical juncture when the survival of the party and the state was at stake. It not only correctly handled Comrade Zhao Ziyang's problem, but also made preliminary summing up of the lesson, discussed and studied many important issues. The 4th Plenary Session

of the 13th CPC Central Committee had a major practical significance, as well as a profound historical significance on unifying the thinking of the whole party and the people; on further winning a total victory in checking the turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion; on stabilizing the situation in the whole country; on consolidating the party leadership; on maintaining the unity of the whole party and the unity between the party and the people; on better implementing the line, principles, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; on upholding the four cardinal principles; on adhering to the reform and opening to the outside world; and on further pushing forward the socialist modernization of the country. This plenary session will go down in history as a victory for the party.

The 8th (enlarged) Plenary Session of the 8th provincial CPC Committee held a general session on the afternoon of 2 July. Attending the meeting were Mao Zhiyong, Liu Fangren, Jiang Zhuping, Wang Zhaorong, Wang Baotian, Lu Xiuzhen, Wang Taihua, Ma Shichang, Zhao Zengyi, Di Sheng, Liu Zhonghou, Wang Shufeng, Zhu Zhihong, Xu Qin, and Wu Ping. Bai Dongcai, member of the advisory commission of the CPC Central Committee, and veteran Comrade Fu Yutian also attended the meeting. Wu Guanzheng was unable to attend the afternoon meeting because he was at the flood-fighting front.

Liu Fangren presided over the meeting. Mao Zhiyong delivered a summing-up speech and Bai Dongcai also spoke at the meeting.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong first summed up the achievements of the meeting. He said: Comrades present at this meeting have seriously studied and discussed the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th Party Central Committee in consideration of our realities. We have further enhanced our understanding of the root causes and nature of counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing that developed from student strikes and riots. We have further enhanced our understanding of the nature and harmfulness of the mistakes committed by Comrade Zhao Ziyang during the anti-party, anti-socialist turmoil. We have also further enhanced our understanding of the necessity and correctness of the policy decisions and series of important measures adopted by the party Central Committee during the serious political struggle. We highly appraise the great role played by proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation represented by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, and the great contributions made by the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Armed Police Force, and public security cadres and policemen. We understand more clearly that the line, principles, and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee and the basic line of "one center and two basic points" put forward by the 13th National CPC Congress are completely correct and must be firmly carried out. We understand more clearly that the leadership of the Communist Party of China is unshakable, and that our party is powerful and can overcome all difficulties in our road ahead.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong pointed out: This meeting has greatly benefited us comrades in terms of thinking and understanding. However, we should also know that our study here is just preliminary, and our understanding needs to be further enhanced. Leading comrades of party and government organizations at all levels should not only take the lead in studying well, but should also organize the vast number of party members and cadres to study seriously the documents of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th Party Central Committee, and give talks on the guidelines of the Plenary Session before the masses. We should study further, thoroughly understand the essence of the documents, clarify confusion in our thinking, identify our thinking with the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, and truly identify ourselves with the party Central Committee in thinking and political awareness as well as in action.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: After enhancing our understanding and unify our thinking, we should closely integrate the central guidelines with Jiangxi's realities, conscientiously perform the tasks put forward by the 4th Plenary Session, and seriously do a good job in the following respects:

1. We should completely stop the turmoil and further consolidate and enhance the situation of stability and unity. The counterrevolutionary rebellion developed from student strikes and riots in Beijing did spread to our province, as turmoil did occur in Nanchang and other localities. In the course of quelling the turmoil, party, government, and Army organizations at all levels, institutions of higher education, Armed Police units, and public security departments in Jiangxi Province implemented the central guidelines in consideration of Jiangxi's realities, resolutely took a clear-cut stand in opposing the riots, persistently persuaded people with positive examples, and did everything possible ahead of time. As a result, we prevented the turmoil from becoming worse, and maintained a relative stability of the general situation in the province. At present, the struggle is not yet over and factors of instability still exist. To stop the turmoil completely and consolidate and enhance the situation of stability and unity in our province remains our primary political task at present. We should not lower our guard because of the stability in the preceding period. We must continue to investigate and thoroughly detect any political schemes to create chaos, do all we can to ferret out the vicious criminals who created the turmoil, and mercilessly mete out rapid and harsh punishment to them according to law. At the same time, we should act strictly according to law, clearly define what constitutes a crime, strictly distinguish between contradictions of different natures, do more disintegration work, vehemently and accurately strike severe blows at a handful of serious criminals, and win over and unite with all those that can be united. To deal with people who took part in demonstrations, sit-ins, or hunger strikes or supported the demonstrators and strikers, but did not know the truth at the time—particularly young people and students—we should



resort mainly to education. We should organize them to study seriously the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th party Central Committee, and make them know the truth of how student strikes eventually became riots and a counterrevolutionary rebellion. We should make them know the root causes and essence of the turmoil and riots, and the necessity and correctness of a series of important measures taken by the party and the government to stop the turmoil and quell the counterrevolutionary rebellion. We should guide people to solve practical ideological problems purposefully after they understand the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

In addition, we must continue to severely strike at serious criminals and further do a good job in the comprehensive improvement of social security. We should heavily punish those serious law offenders and criminal groups and strengthen control and education of those who have been released after serving their prison terms or labor reform, and those jobless people and help them become people who will be beneficial to society. All party members and cadres should think deeply about the cause of disturbances and the outbreak and expansion of riots, think about the main lessons, think about how to thoroughly eliminate the ideological, political, economic, and social factors which generated the disturbances to guarantee long-lasting stability of the party and the state. Only when we properly solve those problems can we fundamentally consolidate and develop the fruitful results of revolution and construction.

2. We should continue to implement the policy of improving the economic environment and rectifying economy order and strengthening reform to promote a sustained, stable, and coordinated development of the economy. The long-lasting stability of the state depends ultimately on economic development. In the recent period, the economic situation of this province in general has been good despite the fact that it has been influenced somewhat by local disturbances and the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing. The provincial economy continues to develop in a steady manner. This is the result of implementing the policy of improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and strengthening reform by the people of the whole province and also because of the close integration of the opposition against disturbances with the efforts to improve economic work by the people of the whole province. However, we must also see that we are still faced with many difficulties and problems. We must continue to implement the policy of improving the economic environment, rectifying economy order, and strengthening reform; activate the economy and raise economic results while following unified government orders and strengthening the macrocontrol of the overall situation; strive to achieve a sustained, stable, and appropriate pace of economic development; and make our due contributions to prospering Jiangxi, improving the people's economic conditions and supporting the overall situation of the

country. We should do our best to overcome our difficulties, strive to increase effective supply, develop our subjective initiative, tap potential, and increase economic results by carrying out reform. We should lay stress on invigorating large- and medium-sized state enterprises, adjust the production structure in a timely manner, and strengthen enterprises' internal management. While we should continue to control the scale of fixed asset investments, we should strengthen building chemical fertilizer, electric power, coal, and raw material industries and transportation work. We should wholeheartedly rely on the working class and give full play to their initiative, creativeness, and sense of responsibility as the masters of the country. We should deepen the "double increase and double economy" campaign and strive to increase production and practice economy and to increase revenue and retrench expenditures. We should resolutely curb various kinds of nonproductive expenditures and strictly control the increase of institutional procurement. We should enhance our understanding in making agriculture the foundation of the economy and strengthen its position. We should find ways and means to overcome difficulties and fight against natural disasters to reap a bumper harvest in agricultural production. At present, we should concentrate our efforts to combat floods and reduce losses to a minimum. Governments at various levels should organize cadres to go down to the grassroots level to help peasants do a good job in summer harvesting and sowing and prepare for autumn and winter production. We should continue to extensively mobilize the masses to launch massive efforts in developing agricultural production. Various departments concerned should think about agriculture, discuss agricultural work, support agricultural production, and promote agricultural development in a practical way and promptly do a good job in various service work for agricultural production.

Attention must be paid to improving commodity circulation. On the one hand, we must continue to rectify the chaotic situation and strengthen the management of various companies, while on the other hand, we must actively expand our market, invigorate the state-run and cooperative business establishments and help them play their role well and achieve their goal of doing business flexibly but in good order. The state must firmly implement its policy of monopolizing some of the businesses with exclusive rights to sell some of the essential commodities. For those businesses that are open to all those who are interested in doing such business, the state will not erect barriers. Not long ago, we opened the grain market, obtaining excellent results. For this year's grain procurement, the banks must raise their funds as early as possible. Under no circumstances should they issue promissory notes. At the same time, they must also clearly explain to the peasants that grain procurement is not only a task of the state but also an obligation of the peasants. We must ensure that such a task is fulfilled and such obligation is met. We must do a good job in producing and supplying enough daily necessities and other non-staple foods such as pork and vegetables. It is

necessary to strictly control commodity prices, and try our best to stabilize the prices of vegetables and meat in cities and those of manufactured goods for daily use, chemical fertilizer, insecticide and plastic sheets for farm use. We must continue to control the prices of producers goods for industrial production. Principal leading comrades at all levels must pay attention to the market situation, and ensure that all relevant cadres exert efforts to strengthen their control and supervision of the market, to strictly enforce discipline and to prevent evildoers from arbitrarily raising prices, extracting excessive compensation from construction units, and demanding arbitrary fees. Efforts must be made to unswervingly carry out reform, opening to the outside world, and consolidate the achievements that have already been made. All policies and measures that are conducive to the development of productive forces and do not run counter to the rules and regulations formulated by the central authorities and the State Council should be continuously implemented. The experimental zones for reform and the 18 counties and areas given extra decisionmaking power in the Ganzhou Prefecture must earnestly sum up their experiences and quicken their pace in carrying out reform and opening to the outside world. Those counties and cities along the provincial border may take initiative to coordinate with the good policies of the cities in the neighboring province. Efforts must be made to overcome all kinds of difficulties, promote foreign trade and tourism, and energetically expand economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries. It is necessary to make full use of foreign investments, attract more foreign investments, import advanced foreign technologies into China, and continue to implement the contracts that have already been signed with foreign businessmen. While strengthening economic reform and opening to the outside world, we must strengthen educational reform and the reform of the scientific and technical systems, and continue to implement the policies of "making Jiangxi flourish with education" and "building the province with science and technology." We must discover more ways to further reform our education, overcome the difficulties in this field and quicken our pace in promoting education in our province. To reform the system in the field of science and technology, we must attach importance to economic construction, put more scientific and technical achievements to their best use, and help enterprises strengthen technical innovations, improve production quality, and make new products. We must help the rural areas develop the "Sparkling Plan" and the "Harvest Plan", and popularize the contract system in the field of science and technology. A large group of fine intellectuals are working hard in all fields of endeavor in Jiangxi. Fearing no criticisms and working hard, they have made tremendous contributions to invigorating Jiangxi. We must respect them, stimulate their work enthusiasm, and help them play their role well.

3. We should earnestly strengthen ideological and political work, and resolutely oppose bourgeois liberalization. While paying full attention to economic work, we must

vigorously strengthen ideological and political work, and refrain from intensifying such work only for a certain period and relaxing our efforts after a while. Party organizations as well as party and government leaders at all levels must fully realize the significant role of ideological and political work during the new period, and turn our education on upholding the four cardinal principle into a regular practice and system. From now on, we must clearly put forward our requirements in the development of spiritual civilization and ideological and political work just as we do with economic work. We must conduct checkups and implement an evaluation system and a system of rewards and penalties with a scientific approach. The various departments at all levels must get organized to rectify the problems which exist in the ideological field and in the realm of culture. We must carry out education among the broad masses of party members and cadres and the people on patriotism, socialism, and the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

Such education should be focused mainly on two aspects. On the one hand, the quality of party members should be improved. In the party, it is necessary to conduct education in the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, socialist and communist ideology, as well as the party Constitution and the party's basic line, principles, and policies to increase the ability of large numbers of party members, especially responsible cadres, to observe and analyze problems according to the Marxist stand, viewpoint, and method. On the other hand, efforts should be made to enhance the political consciousness of the broad masses by effectively conducting education among them in the four cardinal principles and the basic conditions of the country, including an education in Chinese history over the past several hundred years, the necessity of socialism, the fine tradition of the Chinese nation, as well as economic resources and the population problem. Particular efforts should be made to enable large numbers of young people to understand through historical and current choices that "there would be no New China without the Communist Party" and that "only socialism can save and develop China." Young people should be guided to pour their political enthusiasm into their work in achieving the four modernizations and revitalizing China. Attention should be paid to protecting and arousing the initiative of large numbers of political cadres and bringing their role into full play. It is essential to build a compact contingent of highly trained, dedicated, and efficient political cadres; to perfect measures for stabilizing and improving such a contingent; and to gradually institute a system of ideological and political work in which political work teams of the party, with professional and part-time workers, coordinate and perform their work under the unified leadership of local party committees. At the same time, it is necessary to sum up and popularize successful experiences in strengthening and improving ideological and political work and to continuously increase the appeal and influence of this work.

4. It is imperative to punish firmly those who are corrupt and effectively build a clean government. An extremely

important and urgent task in party building is to keep party and government organizations clean. The five tasks set by the provincial party committee for this year are generally being carried out rather well, and this is a good beginning. By studying the guidelines laid down at the the Fourth Plenary Session of the party's 13th Central Committee, leaders at various levels should further enhance their consciousness and sense of urgency in punishing those who are corrupt and maintaining their integrity. They should place this work as an important item on their agendas and perform it unremittingly and persistently. They should set an example in this regard. "When one is honest, people will follow his example without the need to order them to do so; when one is dishonest, people will defy his orders and disobey him." Under no circumstances must a communist forget to be a public servant of the people, much less must he abuse his power to seek pecuniary benefits. Leaders should take the lead in strictly observing the law and discipline and follow in an exemplary manner all regulations on keeping the government clean. They should take the lead in supervising their children and close relatives as well as personnel working at their side. They should take the lead in doing pioneering work through arduous effort, being the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, and refraining from scrambling for profit with the people. They should take the lead in waging a resolute struggle against all corrupt acts, performing their duties impartially, and never practicing favoritism. They should foster the practice of integrity through their own exemplary conduct. Party committees, governments, and law enforcement organs at various levels throughout the province should be firmly determined and act with great courage to break through personal connections and resist the practice of interceding for others. They should overcome all interference and obstruction and make breakthroughs in investigating and dealing with major or serious cases. All cases of corruption, bribery, speculation, and profiteering, and blackmailing must be investigated and handled. Without exception, whoever is involved in such cases must not be tolerated. Those who report and return stolen money or stolen goods within a certain period may not be prosecuted and may be dealt with leniently. Those corrupt criminals who have incurred great popular indignation by involving themselves in serious cases and yet refuse to confess their crimes must be severely punished according to law.

Attention must be paid to developing the system of keeping the government clean and honest and to thoroughly and earnestly popularizing positive experience in implementing the system of "two types of publicity and one supervision." While paying attention to the "five tasks", we must select those issues about which the masses complain most and react most strongly as targets for the implementation of the system of "two types of publicity and one supervision." In developing the system of keeping the government clean and honest, we must strengthen our supervision over various departments in

the fields of discipline inspection, industrial and commercial administration, commodity prices, taxation, and auditing. Meanwhile, we must pay attention to strengthening mutual supervision between members at the higher and lower levels of various leading bodies. It is necessary to help the people's congresses to play their role well in providing legal supervision, the CPPCC committees and various democratic parties to play their role well in providing democratic supervision, and the newspapers and journals to play their role well in providing mass media supervision. Particular attention must be made to stress the significant meaning of mass supervision. At the same time, we must also adopt measures to strengthen our supervision over the supervisory departments so that they will not abuse their power while performing their duties.

In conclusion, Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: To fulfill the four tasks laid down by the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and carry out our work well in the province, we must strengthen party building and bring our political superiority into full play. The provincial party committee and the party committees in various prefectures and counties must concentrate their efforts to strengthen party building and attain good results in this connection.

Right now, we must be determined to earnestly consolidate all party organizations both ideologically and organizationally while disseminating, studying, and implementing the guidelines laid down by the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. The recent struggle to stop the turmoil and quell the rebellion serves as a severe test to every Communist Party member. All our comrades must examine themselves carefully to see if they themselves have passed the test. The party organizations must check the activities of each party member during the struggle. They must commend those that are commendable, criticize those that need to be criticized, and take disciplinary action against those who deserve such action. We must consolidate all party organizations through party consolidation, and stimulate work enthusiasm of all party members. It is essential to improve the system of democratic centralism, uphold the party's collective leadership, and maintain unity within the party. The party committees at all levels, particularly leading cadres, must fully realize the significance and necessity in further improving the party's system of democratic centralism, and regularly check how this system is being implemented. They must resolutely follow the party Constitution, and wage a firm struggle against all the words and actions that undermine and run counter to the system of democratic centralism. Leading bodies at all levels must further strengthen unity. All members of leading bodies must support, trust, and understand each other. We must adhere to the principle in handling major issues, while paying attention to work style in handling minor issues. We must pool efforts and prevent internal bickering. All leading cadres must bring into full play the party's fine work style of integrating theory with practice, of maintaining close ties with the



masses, and of conducting criticism and self-criticism; restore and display the fine tradition of waging arduous struggles; wholeheartedly serve the people; and play their exemplary role well.

The comrades who attended the 8th (enlarged) Plenary Session of the 8th provincial CPC committee attended the meeting held on the afternoon of 2 July. Also attending the meeting to hear Comrade Mao Zhiyong's summing-up speech were responsible cadres at and above the department and bureau level with party affiliation and those cadres of the same rank who had retired.

### **Jiangxi Governor Outlines Major Tasks**

OW3107232889 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Text] While inspecting relief work and industrial production in the disaster areas in Xinyu from 23 to 25 July, Governor Wu Guanzheng urged the various localities to earnestly study the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speeches, step up ideological and political work, work hard to improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order, and continue to deepen the double increase and double economy campaign. Continued efforts should be made to improve the cleanliness of the government, public order, price control, and unfair distribution, questions about which the masses are most concerned. We should rely on the masses of peasants and grass-roots rural cadres, overcome difficulties, do our best to reap a good agricultural harvest, increase this year's grain output as well as peasants' income, and fulfill procurement quotas.

Wu Guanzheng said: Continued attention should be paid to the several questions about which the masses are concerned:

First, there is the question of government cleanliness. Recently, the people have been quite satisfied with what we have done in checking wining and dining. In the future, we should keep up our efforts in this regard.

Second, there is the question of public order. Of late, the province has cracked down on criminals and escapees. We should execute those who are guilty of the most heinous crimes as popular indignation will not be assuaged unless they are executed. We should send to jail those who ought to be sent to jail. We should send people to undergo reform through education or labor if they ought to undergo such reform. As for younger criminals with minor offenses who have shown a good attitude in admitting their guilt, they may be handed over to their parents in light of the circumstances to see how they behave. We should strengthen the administration of the cultural market and firmly root out pornographic videocassettes and other products that cause spiritual pollution.

Third, there is a question of the control and administration of prices. We should work hard to ensure that price increases this year will be below the national average and that the inflation rate is noticeably lower than that of last year.

Governor Wu Guanzheng also discussed the question of unfair distribution during his inspection tour. From now on, we will not encourage workers to have second jobs. Instead of distributing equally, we should look after the welfare of workers who are faring poorly but who have performed well. As for the self-employed and owners of private and collective enterprises, we should step up tax collection and readjust their income through taxation. As for illegal individually run businesses, especially those which are guilty of serious tax evasion and about which the masses have complained a lot, we should publicly expose them, impose a fine on those that ought to be fined, and dispose of [chu li] those that ought to be disposed of.

Wu Guanzheng said: Most parts of the province have been hit by floods this year. We should rely on the masses of peasants and grass-roots rural cadres, enhance our vigor, and overcome difficulties. All trades and professions should show concern for peasants and support agriculture so as to ensure an increase in grain output and the peasants' income. We should take good care of people in the disaster areas. Relief funds should be distributed equitably and special care should be taken of the genuinely impoverished households. Continued efforts should be made to develop village enterprises that process bits and pieces of industrial materials left over by large enterprises. Village enterprises that compete for raw materials with large enterprises and turn out goods not needed by the market should be closed on merit.

Wu Guanzheng said: It is necessary to carry out the double increase and double economy campaign both in depth and scope. At present, although we have achieved some initial success in improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, the state is still in straightened circumstances. The scale of financial deficit and the volume of credit must not be exceeded and prices must be brought under control. We all should have the overall interests in mind and help the state tide over the difficulties. Therefore, we should pay attention to cutting down on energy consumption, expanding the market, vigorously reducing [word indistinct] funds, speeding up capital turnover, improving product quality, and controlling expenditures.

### **Shandong's Li, Jiang at Army-Government Forum**

SK0108012389 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Excerpts] On the morning of 28 July, leading comrades of Shandong Province and the Jinan Military Region happily gathered at Jinan Nanjiao Guesthouse and attended the army-government forum to mark Army Day.

Li Jiulong, commander of the Jinan Military Region; Song Qingwei, political commissar of the region; Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee; and Zhao Zhihao, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial governor, attended the forum.

Also present at the forum were Zhang Zhijian, Ma Weizhi, Lin Jigui, Jiang Futang, and (Liu Shaoxian), leading comrades of the Jinan Military Region; (Chi Hongrui), leading comrade of the Air Force under the region; Yan Zhuo and Li Chunting, leading comrades of the provincial Military District; (Yang Jiajie) and (Kong Xingwen), leading comrades of the provincial Armed Police headquarters; and He Guoqiang, Zhu Yongshun, Li Zhen, Lu Hong, Xu Jianchun, Lin Ping, Xu Sen, Zhang Ruifeng, Wang Lequan, Lu Maozeng, Yang Da, and Wu Minggang, leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Comrade Jiang Chunyun presided over the forum.

Amid the warm atmosphere of Army-government and Army-civilian unity, leading comrades Song Qingwei and Zhao Zhihao delivered speeches at the forum.

On behalf of the party committee and leading organs under the Military Region and all commanders and fighters of the region, Song Qingwei first extended thanks and regards to the leading party and government organs and all people of the province. After that, he reported on the participation in the capital's martial law enforcement troops. [passage omitted]

On behalf of the provincial party committee, the provincial government, and all people of the province, Comrade Zhao Zhihao first extended festive greetings and lofty respects to the commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] and the Armed Police headquarters; and expressed thanks to the Jinan Military Region for its support and assistance to our province over the past years.

He said that practices showed that our Army is worthy of being loyal to the party, the motherland, and the people as well as the iron wall of the Republic. Over the past few years, the PLA units stationed in Shandong have provided great support to the localities in the spheres of developing coastal economy, urban construction, technological undertakings, key component projects, and aviation and navigation projects; dealing with emergency; and combating disasters; and have made great contributions to promoting the economy and all other undertakings in the province. [passage omitted]

**Shandong's Jiang Tours Chipping County**  
*SK0108055089 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Text] During their inspection tour to the rural areas of Chipping County, Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee; Li Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; and Ma Zhongcai, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee, pointed out: Agriculture is a question relating not only to the economy but also to politics. So, comrades on the agricultural front should support the country with their real deeds of increasing their production of grain, cotton, and oil; and should make new contributions under the guidance of the guidelines of the fourth plenary session.

Despite the rainfall on the morning of 30 July, leading comrades, including Jiang Chunyun, inspected farmland where crops of different species were interplanted or planted rotationally in (Xiaoyangtong) Village of the county's (Wanglao) Township, and heard an introduction made by (Zang Guozhong), secretary of the village party branch. On the same afternoon, he realistically inspected the agricultural production situation in (Wutun) Township and held dialogues with local cadres.

Comrade Jiang Chunyun said that to implement the guidelines of the fourth plenary session, the rural areas should support the situation as a whole with their real achievements of increasing the production of grain, cotton, and oil.

Comrade Jiang Chunyun said: Great changes have taken place in Liaocheng Prefecture over the last decade. The peasants have secured a life with sufficient food and clothing and embarked on the path of being comparatively well-off thanks basically to their efforts to rely on the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. So, they should further rely on the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee in the future. In line with actual local conditions and the peasants' ideological reality, all localities should determinedly conduct education on ardently loving the party, the country, and socialism. It is necessary to carry forward the spirit of communism and let Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought occupy the vast rural front.

While touching on the issue concerning bringing into full play the rural party organizations' role as a fighting force and the Communist Party members' exemplary vanguard role, Comrade Jiang Chunyun pointed out: Communist Party members should have the concept of being not afraid to suffer losses. Party-member cadres who cannot guide the masses to seek wealth are not good party members. (Zang Guozhong) sets an example for the broad masses of rural cadres. Having been a rural cadre for 42 years, he does not seek private gains and

wholeheartedly guides the masses to seek wealth. So, he is worthy of being called a socialist man of action. We should disseminate such an example.

Leading comrades, including Jiang Chunyun, fully affirmed (Xiaoyangtong's) experience in relying on scientific and technological development and engaging in agriculture to seek wealth. The village has created a new way of ensuring a benign cycle of increasing the annual production by positively developing the method of inter-planting or rotationally planting crops of different types on the same farmland. Last year, the per capita net income of the villagers engaged in farming reached 2,500 yuan, and that will certainly reach 3,000 yuan this year.

Jiang Chunyun said: (Xiaoyangtong's) experience can help us answer two issues. The first is there is great potential for developing agriculture. The second is it is a certain way to seek wealth by relying on developing the farming industry. The concepts of having no potential for developing agriculture and accomplishing nothing from agriculture are wrong.

Comrade Li Zhen said: (Xiaoyangtong's) experiences are clear proof of whether socialism is good or not. At present, the implementation of the guidelines of the fourth plenary session should be embodied through our specific work. The people from higher to lower levels should make a good start and make concerted and vigorous efforts to promote our work, and strive to make greater achievements in the next decade.

Leading comrades, including Jiang Chunyun, inspected the rural areas despite the rainfall. They travelled with a minimum of pomp, and paid for their meals themselves. They were praised unanimously by the local masses for their administrative honesty and plainness.

**Shanghai Mayor Attends Joint Venture Ceremony**  
*OW3107191689 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin*  
2200 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] The signing ceremony for the joint venture contract and company charter establishing the Shanghai (Yichang) Rolled Steel Plate Limited Company was held yesterday at the Shanghai Building. Mayor Zhu Rongji, Vice Mayor Huang Ju, and leading cadres from the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry attended the signing ceremony.

The (Yichang) Rolled Steel Plate Limited Company is jointly invested in by Shanghai Pacific Limited Company, China Material Development and Investment Corporation, Shanghai (Shixi) Company, and Shanghai No 1 Steel Plant. Main machinery for this cold rolled steel plate company will be imported from abroad. This company will adopt advanced foreign technology for the control system. The engineering for this plant will be completed in two stages. The first stage is scheduled to be completed and put into production in the first quarter of 1991. After 3 years of the completion of the first stage

project, the company will annually turn out about 300,000 metric tons of cold rolled steel plates. This will play important role in readjusting the structure of the variety of steel products in Shanghai and help satisfy the needs of the electric industry, light industry, and the ceramic industry.

**Foreign Visitors to Shanghai Increase Since June**  
*OW3107151589 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
1556 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 30 (XINHUA)—Shanghai, China's largest industrial city, has received 182 tourism groups with 4,000 overseas tourists in July, XINHUA learned here today.

According to statistics from the Shanghai Tourism Bureau, the occupancy rate of the 34 hotels catering to foreign tourists and businessmen in Shanghai rose to 40.7 percent on July 15 from 29.95 percent on June 19.

During the slack season caused by the social unrest since early June, Shanghai tourism departments took the opportunity to renovate facilities and tourist sites, and training their workers.

**Zhejiang Leaders Attend Army Day Celebration**  
*OW3107012789 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service*  
in Mandarin 0900 GMT 29 Jul 89

[By station reporter Wu Hannong stationed in Jinhua; from the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] Li Zemin, secretary of the provincial party committee; Xu Xingguan, vice governor; (Feng Junmao), deputy commander of an Army group stationed in Zhejiang; and leaders of Jinhua City attended a meeting in Jinhua this afternoon sponsored by Army units stationed in the city. The purpose of the meeting was to celebrate the 1 August Army Founding Day as well as to commend advanced units and individuals in combatting flooding and rescuing disaster victims.

Li Zemin made an ebullient speech at the meeting.

Comrades Li Zemin and Xu Xingguan arrived in Jinhua today after inspecting damage done by a serious flood in Yiwu, Dongyang, and Yongkang. On behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, Comrade Li Zemin extended warm Army Day felicitations to commanders and fighters of the Army units stationed in Jinhua and to the ground, naval, and air forces in Zhejiang. He praised the Army units stationed in Zhejiang for their contributions toward promoting the building of material and spiritual civilization as well as in combating flooding and rescuing disaster victims in Zhejiang. During the recent [word indistinct] storm, the Army units stationed in Zhejiang provided powerful backing for the local people and played a decisive role in



stabilizing the local situation. In the face of serious flooding, the Army units also stood in the van fighting the disaster, thereby winning the people's deep affection.

### Central-South Region

#### Guangdong Military Commander Gives Radio Talk

HK0108073189 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Tomorrow will be the 62d anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army [PLA]. Lieutenant General Zhang Wannian, commander of the Guangzhou Military Region, gave a radio talk to mark the 1 August Army Day. The following is the radio talk given by him.

[Begin recording] [Zhang's voice] After the decisive victory in checking the disturbances and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion and following the successful convening of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, we joyously observe the 62d anniversary of the founding of the PLA. On behalf of the party committee and organs of the Military Region, here I express my warm congratulations to the units, all officers and men and reserve service units of the Military Region, extend my best regards to comrades who night and day defend the frontiers and coasts of the country and have made outstanding contributions in defending the security of the motherland, to officers and men who are working hard and fighting on different fronts, and to families of soldiers. I express my heartfelt thanks to governments and party committees at different levels and the masses of the people for their assistance to the building of the Army.

The PLA is an army of the people under the absolute leadership and command of the CPC. Externally it carries out its mission of building a strong national defense, resisting aggression and defending the motherland. Internally it is charged with the glorious tasks of defending the people and developing economic construction. This army is forever the defender of the country, the defender of socialism, and the defender of the people's interests. Chairman Deng Xiaoping praised the martial law enforcement troops in Beijing as a great wall of iron steel guarding the motherland, the most beloved men in the new historical period that are qualified politically. We, as units guarding the southern gate of the motherland, enjoy the highest honor too and are greatly inspired. With the strong sense of historical mission and responsibility, we must discharge the glorious duties of the People's Army. On the one hand, we must accelerate modernization of the Army, do a good job of reform and construction in different fields of the Army, strengthen military training, raise the quality of the Army, maintain sharp vigilance, defend the security of frontiers and coasts and defend the people's labor and happy life at peacetime. On the other hand, we must take a firm stand in upholding the four cardinal principles, opposing bourgeois liberalization and make contributions in maintaining the general situation of stability and unity.

We must shoulder the two heavy loads simultaneously and will certainly live up to the great trust of the party and expectations of the people. To win a battle, the Army must depend on the support of the people. The ceaseless progress achieved by the military region in reform and construction and its successful fulfillment of all tasks assigned by the party and the people are inseparable from the strong support rendered by local party committees and governments at different levels and the masses. In recent years local party committees and governments at all levels and the broad masses of the people have offered strong support, concern and assistance to the units defending the border areas in Guangxi and units stationed in (Hequ) and interior of our country, and to the work of making arrangements for the placement of demobilized soldiers and the work of giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary soldiers and martyrs. The inspiring deeds reflected in the activities of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary soldiers and martyrs in [words indistinct] have evoked strong repercussions in the whole country and the entire army after they were publicized through the press, radio and television. Facts demonstrate that under the new situation of carrying out reform, opening up to the outside world and developing the socialist market economy, the people cherish a deeper, not weaker, affection for the Army. The Army-government relations and the Army-people relations have become closer, instead of becoming estranged. We heartily rejoice at this. We are convinced that under the new historical conditions, and in the great struggle of defending and building the socialist motherland, a new chapter will be added to the annals of army-civilian unity.

Comrades, the PLA General Political Department recently issued a notice, calling for unfolding an activity of learning from guardians of the Republic throughout the Army. This is a major measure to implement the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. We must study well the spirit of the times of putting the interests of the motherland above everything else shown by the guardians of the Republic, unite closely around the new leading core of the party Central Committee, further strengthen the unity between the party and the government and between the Army and the people, and work hard to achieve modernization of the Army to make the great socialist motherland prosperous and strong. [end recording]

#### Shenzhen Receives Support for Open Door Policy

HK0108011389 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD  
in English 1 Aug 89 p 6

[By Tammy Tam]

[Text] China's biggest special economic zone has been told to go ahead with its market-oriented development plans, despite the new conservative nature of the Beijing government.

A Shenzhen municipal official said yesterday that Beijing had sent repeated messages of support for the open-door policies of the region in the two months since the Beijing massacre.

"They asked us to go on as usual and not to worry about any policy setback," said the Shenzhen official, who asked not to be named.

A Beijing official responsible for the Special Economic Zones (SEZ) Office under the State Council said yesterday that development of the zones and coastal areas would continue to have priority status.

Beijing's support comes despite the dismissal of former Communist Party General Secretary Zhao Ziyang, who was closely identified with the open-door policies.

"In the past, whenever a certain leader stepped down, whatever he suggested would have been all completely wrong. But the case with Mr Zhao is different," said the Shenzhen official.

"(Paramount leader Deng Xiaoping) has said that not a single word of the speech made by Mr Zhao at the 13th party congress would be changed. That means the opening up to the outside world will not be changed because that is a decision approved by Mr Deng."

Mr Zhao's speech at the 13th congress stressed that an open policy and economic development should be the party's main task.

"A HK\$3 billion investment by Hong Kong businessman Li Ka-shing in the Fujian area in Shenzhen is underway," said the Shenzhen official.

"The plan was approved by the municipal government early this year and preparation work is in full swing. The 35-square-kilometer wasteland will be turned into an industrial area in a couple of years.

"In other words, Shenzhen has greatly benefitted from the recent turmoil since the whole world and foreign investors are all watching Shenzhen closely to see the future implementation of the open policy."

He said Beijing made clear its concern over the area's development soon after the June massacre.

"In a recent speech, Mr Deng stressed that the building of several 'mini-Hong Kongs' in China should carry on.

"Shenzhen was supposed to become the first mini-Hong Kong on the mainland and studies on transplanting relevant Hong Kong laws to Shenzhen are going on as usual," he said.

"To be honest, foreign investments in Shenzhen have been affected recently, but we are very optimistic about the future.

"As long as we keep promoting the open policy and patiently explaining our determination for reform, troubles will be solved soon. We of course cannot force overseas investors to take money from their pockets unwillingly."

**Guangdong Troops Describe Tiananmen Experiences**  
HK3107035289 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO  
in Chinese 28 Jul 89 p 5

[Report by Wu Zhifan (0702 1807 1581) and Huang Rifei (7806 2480 7378): "To Safeguard the Dignity of the Republic—An Actual Record of a Unit Under the Guangzhou Military Region Going to Beijing To Enforce Martial Law"]

[Text] At 0730 on 20 May, an order was issued to a heroic unit in the Guangzhou Military Region, which fought bravely in the Huaihai Campaign, in Korea's Shangganling Mountains, and in the forefront position of Laoshan on the Sino-Vietnamese border. This unit was ordered to go to Beijing to enforce martial law. This was a special battle for defending the People's Republic. The headquarters worked out the action plan in merely 20 minutes, and the political department also issued instructions on political work at the same time. The entire troops of this unit were completely assembled in only 90 minutes. At 1000, Li Jiahong, a commander of a certain detachment, led a reconnaissance company and boarded the first plane and started off. Then, several thousand officers and soldiers successively boarded planes. At 1730, the entire unit arrived at a certain airport in Beijing. According to the order, this unit could make preparations for setting off in 24 hours, but they took more than 2 hours to complete all the preparations for setting off.

After the troops left the planes, they were surrounded at the airport by a large crowd of civilians who were unaware of the true facts. The masses disturbed the troops again and again. When facing this situation, officers and soldiers patiently explained the policy decision of the party central leadership and the State Council to the masses, and by standing arm-in-arm, prevented the masses from storming the troops. When the 2d Battalion went to do guard duty, they were disturbed by some local civilian people. Battalion commander Zhou Jiguang personally talked to these people, explaining the purposes of enforcing martial law and warning them against being taken in. Many people understood the troops and left.

The turmoil in Beijing was turned into a soul-stirring counterrevolutionary rebellion. At 1610 on 3 June, this unit was ordered to advance to Tiananmen Square to carry out the clearing-up task. Immediately, all trucks in the assembling spot started their engines and the unit successively started off in three echelons.

As soon as the troops set off, large crowds instigated by the rebels dashed toward the troops. They aimlessly threw innumerable bricks, stones, and gas bottles at the troops. The officers and soldiers itched to deal severe blows at the thugs, but they were afraid of accidentally injuring innocent people and students and did not take action. Many windowpanes of the military vehicles were smashed and the tires were punctured. Many officers and soldiers were wounded, and their faces dripped with blood. Yang Tiechun, a squad leader, was shot by thugs in the left chest, and the wound gushed with blood. The troops had to pay heavy costs for each step forward they took. They decided to forcibly advance on foot and discarded the vehicles. A detachment commander led a shock brigade to dash ahead. He did not wear a helmet and was wounded in several places of his body. His trousers were soaked with blood. His comrades-in-arms drew him back in the middle of the formation, but he insisted on walking in the front of the contingent. Battalion Commander Zhou Jiazhu also persistently walked in the front of the whole battalion, and his body was soon covered with cuts and bruises. He calmly divided the troops into six contingents, with cadres and party members marching in the periphery of the contingents to protect other soldiers from most bricks and stones thrown at them.

The barricades could not stop the advances of this powerful military unit. At about 0100, 4 June, the brave troops eventually appeared on the side of Tiananmen Square close to the Great Hall of the People. They were among other units who first came to Tiananmen Square. According to the order of the martial law headquarters, this unit posted a cordon from the southern side of the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall to the northern side of Zhengyangmen. At 0430, the clearing-up action began. They marched in step toward the center of the square. At 0530, Tiananmen Square which was occupied by the illegal organizations eventually returned to the hands of the people.

**Guangdong Investigators To Hunt Student Leaders**  
*HK0108011189 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD*  
*in English 1 Aug 89 p 6*

[By Cheung Po-ling]

[Text] A team of investigators from the Public Security Bureau was sent to the Shenzhen University campus 10 days ago to track down the ringleaders of two student organisations.

The two organisations are the Coordinating Committee In Support of The Emergencies in Beijing and the Autonomous Association of Non-Beijing Students (AANS), both declared illegal by authorities.

A notice issued by the education section of the Shenzhen municipal government was posted on campus, demanding that leaders of the two organisations register with the bureau.

An official from the university president's office confirmed yesterday that an investigative group had been stationed at the university for a week from July 21.

The group questioned students on details of the associations' membership and activities, said the official.

"About 15 students have registered their names. After they disclosed the information, they were allowed to go home," he said.

He said no students had been expelled so far for their activities. He also said he knew of no arrests resulting from the questioning.

But Chinese-language newspapers reported that two students, a male and a female, had been arrested by the security officials.

The reports said the male student was the publicity chief of AANS, and had allegedly carried Hong Kong newspaper reports on the student movement to Beijing in mid-May.

The female student was accused of encouraging student demonstrations and making a speech at a mass gathering.

The university official said a number of lecturers had also registered their involvement with the two student bodies.

The Guangdong Provincial Party Committee stripped Mr Luo Zhenqi of his post as university president and party secretary last week.

It was understood the dismissal was due to Mr Luo's "serious mistake" in allowing students and teaching staff to organise themselves during the weeks of protest.

**Southwest Region**

**NPC Vice Chairman Says Tibet 'Inseparable'**  
*OW3107163889 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
*1541 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Text] Lhasa, July 31 (XINHUA)—Tibet has been an inseparable part of China ever since the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368), a Chinese leader of Tibetan nationality said here today.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress, said this at the Second Plenary Session of the Fifth Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress and the Second Plenary Session of the Fifth Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Political Consultative Conference.



Ngapoi called all the officials and common people of the Tibet Autonomous Region to firmly oppose the divisive acts of a handful of people who have long been for an "independent Tibet", and maintain the unification of the motherland and strengthen the national unity so as to guarantee the smooth development of the various undertakings in Tibet.

He recalled that in 1243, Emperor Xianzong of Yuan Dynasty sent troops to Tibet to put an end to the long existing feudal separatist rule in Tibet. Since then, Ngapoi added, Tibet has become an inalienable part of China.

At that time, he said, the emperor of the Yuan Dynasty fully empowered Sakya Pandita to rule over the 130,000 families and three areas in Tibet. Meanwhile, he noted, the Yuan Dynasty set up a general office to be in charge of the military affairs in Tibet and of the national Buddhist affairs.

The NPC vice chairman said that the practice in the past 40 years since the peaceful liberation of Tibet has shown that only under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party can the Tibetan people be masters of their own affairs and that only by taking the socialist road can Tibet have a bright future.

He pointed out that in the past 40 years except the ten years of the turmoil, or "Cultural Revolution (1966-1976)," the policies of the central government towards Tibet have all been basically correct and have been welcomed by the people of all nationalities in the country including the Tibetans.

Vice Chairman Ngapoi also said that the Tibetan nationality is different from other nationalities of China both historically and politically. Only realizing this can policies be formulated in the entire interests of Tibet.

He stressed that the most important task for the region at present is to carry out the correct policies put forward by the central government and to eliminate corruption within the official ranks so as to promote the development of Tibet.

**Tibet Air Force Units Parade To Mark Army Day**  
*HK3107130889 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service*  
*in Mandarin 1030 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Text] On 30 July, leadership organs of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] Air Force units stationed in Tibet and PLA units stationed in Lhasa staged a military parade under a radiant morning sun to mark the 62d Army Day.

On the occasion, Commander (Ding Lanzhu) and Commissar (Zhou Shishui) of the Air Force units stationed in Tibet and others reviewed troops. Led by the August 1 Banner, the units which have contributed much to protecting the motherland's southwestern air space

marched past the reviewing stand in 9 square formations. They marched in good order and were full of vigor as they were being reviewed by the leaders of the units.

After the parade, Commander (Ding Lanzhou) delivered a speech calling on the masses of officers and men of the Air Force units stationed in Tibet to comprehensively and in an in-depth manner implement the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and, with a brand new approach, strengthen the revolutionization, regularization, and modernization of Air Force units, so that they will not fall short of the expectations of the Military Commission, the Air Force, and the Tibetan people. He also called upon them to protect the safety of Tibet's air space by means of practical action and to provide protection for Tibet's socialist construction.

**Tibet Military Region Commends Soldiers 31 July**  
*HK3107144889 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service*  
*in Mandarin 1030 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Text] On 31 July, Chengdu Military Region held a grand gathering in Lhasa to give regards to the frontier guards fighting on the roof of the world and the commanders and fighters of the martial law enforcement troops who have made important contributions to the struggles against riots, the turmoil, and separatism.

On the occasion, Commander of Chengdu Military Region Lieutenant General Fu Quanyou delivered an ebullient speech. Commander Fu pointed out: The Lhasa martial law enforcement troops and Tibet's frontier guards are heroic units with glorious revolutionary traditions. In entering Tibet, during Tibet's democratic reforms and quelling of rebellion and the counter-attack in self-defense, in upholding the motherland's unity, and in building two civilizations in Tibet, they have displayed a profound patriotic spirit and a revolutionary heroic spirit without fearing hardships and sacrifice. They have worked very hard and fought selflessly with an indomitable spirit in spite of the high altitude, the cold weather, the scarcity of oxygen, and other very difficult circumstances. Their deeds are many and heroic and moving. A very large number of advanced collectives and heroic individuals have emerged and they have added a heroic chapter to the glorious history of the Army.

In his speech, Commander Fu Quanyou spoke highly of the great contributions made by the units stationed in Tibet and the law enforcement troops toward putting down the Lhasa riots and toward stabilizing the situation in Tibet, saying: You have rendered historical [li shi] service to the motherland and the people. The party and the Government will not forget you. The people of all nationalities in Tibet will not forget you. The central military departments and the three general departments will not forget you. The party committee, leaders, and organs of the Military Region are sincerely grateful to you.

Commander Fu Quan told the units stationed in Tibet and martial law enforcement troops to study and implement in an in-depth manner the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, make vigorous efforts to strengthen party building, pay close attention to patriotic education, carry forward the glorious tradition of working hard in spite of hardships, and, in particular, carry forward the five types of revolutionary spirit advocated by Chairman [zhu xi] Deng, and make new and even greater contributions to upholding peace on the motherland's southwestern borders, to safeguarding the motherland's unity and territorial integrity, and to building a united, prosperous, civilized socialist new Tibet.

**Tibet Military Region Commends Policemen**  
*HK3107141289 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service*  
*in Mandarin 1030 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Text] On the morning of 30 July, Commander of Chengdu Military Region Lieutenant General Fu Quanyou and the leaders of [word indistinct], political, and logistics departments held a grand gathering in the Hall of the Tibet Military District to give regards to Tibet's Armed Police Force and public security cadres and policemen.

When the 1,000 or so Armed Police Force commanders and fighters and public security cadres and policemen, who are loyal guards of the people and who have contributed much to the anti-riot struggle in Tibet, marched with vigor into the hall, several hundred People's Liberation Army [PLA] commanders and fighters greeted them on both sides of the aisle.

Present on the occasion were Deputy Chief of Staff of Chengdu Military Region (Wei Zhaosheng), Deputy Political Department Director (Zheng Xianbin), Director of Logistics Department Major General (Wang Shiming), Deputy Secretary of Tibet Regional CPC Committee Gyaincain Norbu, Commander Jiang Hongquan of Tibet Military District, Political Commissar of Tibet Military District Major General Zhang Shaosong, and other leading comrades.

At the gathering, Commander Fu Quanyou presented to Tibet Armed Police Force, the regional public security office, and the Lhasa City Public Security Bureau three silk banners on which are embroidered the words: The people's loyal guards.

In his speech, Commander Fu Quanyou first conveyed, on behalf of the party committee, organs, and officers and men of Chengdu Military Region, regards and deep respect to the officers and men of Tibet Armed Police Force fighting on the roof of the world and the cadres and policemen on the public security front in the autonomous region.

He said: You who are fighting under rough climatic conditions and difficult circumstances on the Tibetan Plateau have contributed much to maintaining social order and to protecting the property and personal safety of the people of all nationalities. You have worked and fought very hard and selflessly in spite of hardships. Since the beginning of this year, a very small number of separatists have repeatedly started serious riots during which they engaged in beating, smashing, looting, burning, and killing in a vain attempt to split the motherland, sabotage nationality solidarity, impede the reforms, the pursuit of the opening-up policy, and socialist construction. In the course of this serious political struggle against riots and separatism, you have resolutely executed the relevant decisions of the Party Central Committee, the State Council's martial law enforcement orders, and the relevant instructions issued by the autonomous region and, in close cooperation with units stationed in Tibet and with your loyalty and blood, have upheld the motherland's unity and nationality solidarity. A large number of heroic advanced collectives and individuals have emerged. You deserve to be called the people's loyal guards. The motherland and the people will never forget you.

In his speech, Commander Fu Quanyou encouraged them to further strengthen the solidarity between the Army, the police, and the people under the guidance of the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and to work together with them to uphold the stable political situation in Tibet.

At the gathering, Commander of Tibet Armed Police Force Major General (Li Jiarui) and Secretary of the regional public security office party branch (Zhou Qishun) delivered thank-you speeches on behalf of the commanders and fighters of the Armed Police Force and public security cadres and policemen. They vowed to carry forward the PLA's glorious traditions, learn from the good ideas, good style, and good experience of the units under Chengdu Military Region, and, in cooperation with the troops stationed in Lhasa and martial law enforcement troops, make due contributions to stabilizing the situation in Tibet and work hard for a united, prosperous, and civilized socialist new Tibet.

**North Region**

**Beijing Democratic League Studies 4th Plenum**  
*SK3107112389 Beijing City Service in Mandarin*  
*0900 GMT 11 Jul 89*

[Text] The sixth municipal committee of the China Democratic League held the fourth plenary session today.

The comrades participating in the session studied and discussed the documents adopted at the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speeches.

The participants maintained: During the period of putting down the disturbances and the counterrevolutionary rebellion, branches of the China Democratic League and their members took the whole situation into consideration, safeguarded stability, stood together through thick and thin with the Communist Party, and experienced severe tests.

The session adopted a resolution on conscientiously studying and resolutely implementing the guidelines of the 4th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee worked out by the Beijing Municipal Committee of the China Democratic League; and urged the China Democratic League organizations at various levels and all League members across the municipality to unite their thinking with the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speeches, to bring their roles into full play, and to make contributions to fulfilling the four great tasks as set forth by the CPC Central Committee and to the modernization of China and Beijing municipality.

Tao Dayong, chairman of the municipal committee of the China Democratic League, made a speech on studying the guidelines of the fourth plenary session at the session. (Huan Shixiong), vice chairman of the committee, presided over the session.

**Beijing Price Hike Lower Than National Average**  
HK3107105689 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in Chinese 1110 GMT 30 Jul 89

["Beijing Price Hike Lower Than National Average"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jul (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—The retail price index of Beijing grew 25 percent in the first half of this year compared with the same period of last year. An official of the Beijing Municipal Price Bureau said that this percentage is lower than the national average.

He continued: Of the 25.3 percent [as published], 18.4 resulted from the influence of last year's price hike, or the price-rising measures adopted last year, and 6.9 resulted from this year's new price hike. This percentage is not only lower than the average price increase of 35 large and medium cities but also lower than the general average of 30 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities.

The official pointed out three characteristics of this year's price changes in Beijing. First, the growth rate of prices will gradually fall down. Second, the state commerce will play a role of controlling market prices and effectively control the price increase in country fair trade. Third, the growth rate of the prices of non-food commodities will be higher than that of foods.

He also said that despite of the great economic losses incurred during the turmoil and riot, which affected financial revenues, the price subsidies for Beijing will not be affected and will even be increased by 920 million yuan. Beijing will also resolutely implement the decision of the State Council and will not work out any price-rising measures.

According to this official, to stabilize commodity prices, Beijing has adopted a series of measures to strengthen macroeconomic management, promote production, and improve circulation. It has also increased effective supply, exercised strict control over price increase, strengthened control of the prices of decontrolled commodities, and vigorously strengthened supervision over commodity prices so that this year's price increase will be much lower than that of last year.

**Hebei's Xing Chongzhi Reports at Party Session**  
SK2607100189 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO  
in Chinese 5 Jul 89 pp 1, 2

["Excerpts" of report delivered by Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee, at the 7th Enlarged Plenary Session of the 3d Hebei Provincial CPC Committee on 3 July: "Conscientiously Study and Implement the Guidelines of the 4th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee, and Continue to Push Forward Our Province's Reform and Construction"]

[Text] The central task of this 7th enlarged plenary session of the 3d provincial party committee is to relay and implement the guidelines of the 4th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee. In the past few days, the participants earnestly studied the important documents of the fourth plenary session of the party Central committee and were greatly educated. They unanimously held that the fourth plenary session of the party Central Committee was a very important session in the development of our party's history. The correct policy decisions made at the fourth plenary session of the party Central Committee on a series of important issues fully reflected the common desires of the entire party and the people throughout the country, represented the fundamental interest of the entire party and the people throughout the country, and will not only play an important role in further stabilizing the current situation but will also have an extremely far-reaching significance in maintaining the continuation and stability of the party's line, principles, and policies laid down since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the lasting order and stability of the country. The participants expressed firm support for the analysis made by the fourth plenary session of the party Central Committee of the political situation of the entire country in the past 2 months or so, its decision on handling the serious mistakes committed by Comrade Zhao Ziyang in supporting the turmoil and splitting the party, its decision on the new leading bodies of the Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its general secretary, and its



high evaluation of the revolutionaries of the older generation with Comrade Deng Xiaoping as their representative, the People's Liberation Army, Armed Police Forces, and public security cadres and policemen. They pledged to successfully study and implement its guidelines, and push forward our province's socialist modernization and its cause of reform and opening up with more solid work.

### **1. Conscientiously Study the Documents of the Fourth Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee and Unify Thinking and Understanding**

The key to successfully implementing the guidelines of the fourth plenary session of the party Central Committee lies in organizing the vast number of party members, cadres and ordinary people to study its documents well and in unifying their thinking and understanding. Comrade Xiaoping's important speeches given during the struggle involving the future and destiny of the party and the state are programmatic documents guiding the future work of the entire party and the entire country. His speech given at a meeting with cadres at and above the army level of the martial law troops in the capital made a profound and incisive analysis of the roots and essence of the turmoils and counterrevolutionary rebellion in the capital from a strategically advantageous position, pointed out the significance of this struggle and the necessity and correctness of the various policy decisions adopted by the party Central Committee, unequivocally affirmed the strategic goals, basic line and basic principles and policies for modernization formulated since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee as being correct, and urged us to correctly understand and summarize the past, more successfully think about and open up the future, and make our steps of reform and opening up more stable, better and even faster. Making a profound exposition on how to provide an organizational guarantee for the implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies, how to ensure the socialist orientation of our country's modernization, reform and opening up, how to win the trust of the people, and how to strengthen the party's influence on and coherence among the masses, Comrade Xiaoping's talks with other central leading comrades had far-reaching significance, embodied the strategic foresight and broad vision of the revolutionaries of the older generation, and reflected his ardent expectations on leading bodies at various levels and the entire party. His important speeches and "expositions on upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization," and the documents of the fourth plenary session of the party Central Committee are the basic contents of our study. In particular, we should read again and again Comrade Xiaoping's important speeches and comprehensively, correctly, and profoundly understand their essence.

Through earnestly carrying out study, we should deeply discern that the long-standing and widely-affected disturbance in opposition to the party and socialism, which

was unprecedented in the country and then developed into the counterrevolutionary riot, was not accidental and has its international background and has deep roots domestically. In the early 1950's, Dulles, spokesman of U.S. imperialism, predicted that we should place our hope of peaceful evolution on the third or fourth Chinese generations. Over the past years, the international forces against communism and the PRC have never given up such an evil attempt. Over the past few years, some socialist countries in the world have encountered such difficulties in varying degrees along their advancing road. All this has provided international background and conditions for the breeding and spreading of bourgeois liberalization in the country. Although Comrade Xiaoping has repeatedly stressed the upholding of the four cardinal principles and the opposition of bourgeois liberalization since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in actuality such a correct guideline has not been successfully implemented. A handful of persons have become quite rampant in advocating liberalization from covert methods to overt ones, from their scattered activities to organized ones, from spreading the ideological trend to stirring up political activities, and from chiefly carrying out domestic activities to mutually working in concert with people both at home and abroad because specific leading personnel in the party have been weak and concessive in combating the trend and even have directly or indirectly supported it. The serious spreading of bourgeois liberalization and the failure to effectively block it mean that a disturbance will occur sooner or later. This is the inevitable reflection of special-style class struggle under the socialist condition, which is an objective reality independent of man's will.

We should deeply discern that all measures adopted by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council for blocking the disturbance and quelling the riot are necessary and correct. The purpose of a handful of persons who have stirred up the disturbance is to topple the Communist Party and to subvert the socialist systems. After stirring up the incident, they will never drop the idea until they are successful. In such a circumstance, it is impossible for us to deal with the problems by adopting the "methods" of holding dialogues and making concessions. The essence of contradictions has decided that only the methods of exercising proletarian dictatorship and resolutely launching a struggle can be applied. This is a sole and correct choice. Our CPC Central Committee and the State Council have just done so and paid attention from beginning to end to strictly distinguishing between the two contradictions. They have either restricted themselves to the maximum or safeguarded the dignity of the Constitution and the law and unswervingly protected the interest of the party and the country, thus ensuring the rapid quelling of the incident. If we fail to do so and leave the plot of a handful of persons unchecked, the PRC, which has been established through the sacrifice of tens of millions of revolutionary martyrs, would change its color and the achievements scored in socialist construction over the past several decades and in conducting reform and opening to the

outside world over the past 10 years would be destroyed in a moment. This will by no means be allowed by the vast number of people.

We should deeply discern that the character of mistakes committed by Comrade Zhao Ziyang is extremely serious and that the handling of his case by the CPC Central Committee is completely correct. The attitude opposite to that of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council toward the disturbance has proved that Comrade Zhao Ziyang has adopted an erroneous attitude and taken an erroneous stand from the beginning. When the plot of disturbances became increasingly obvious, he consistently tolerated it and brought about the formation and development of disturbances. When the disturbance was easing, he adopted the double-dealer method to further intensify the incident. When the disturbance was becoming worse and the central authorities were adopting measures to block it, he stubbornly upheld the policy of making concessions, created public opinions to expand the incident, and directed his spearhead at Comrade Xiaoping. When the central authorities decided to adopt resolute measures to block the disturbance, he paid no attention to the whole situation, destroyed the party's organizational principles and discipline, and carried out splitting activities with the party, finally enabling the disturbance to turn into the counterrevolutionary riot.

From this we can see that although the outbreak and development of this turmoil and rebellion had a profound international and domestic background, it can never be separated from Comrade Zhao Ziyang's erroneous stand and attitude, which he adopted. The party central committee's determination of the nature and the handling of his mistakes are realistic and appropriate. And the decision of looking further into his case is absolutely necessary.

We should deeply recognize the principal lesson that we should conscientiously draw during this disturbance. That is, we must always resolutely implement the party's basic line and adhere to one focus and two basic points. The two basic points—the four cardinal principles and reform and opening up—promote and supplement each other. It is not realistic to discard any one of them or to strengthen one to the neglect of the other. It is more unrealistic to set one against the other or to separate them. We must adopt a clear-cut stand, unswervingly lay equal stress on both and comprehensively persist in implementing them. This is a fundamental issue involving the destiny and future of our country. Comrade Zhao Ziyang committed mistakes precisely in this fundamental issue. After taking charge of the work of the central committee, in fact, he departed from and forsook the four cardinal principles, turned them into a standard verbal and written language for documents and an empty talk losing contact with reality. This thus gave the go-ahead and fostered the wild spreading of bourgeois liberalization, created chaos of varying degrees in the political, ideological, and cultural spheres, and finally

led to the outbreak of this turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion. Recalling the painful experience, this lesson is very profound. All Communist Party members, particularly party-member leading cadres, should awake after seeing this and should more consciously adhere to one focus and two basic points. By no means should they have any bias or should they waver. They should more consciously adhere to the four cardinal principles and adopt a clear-cut stand to oppose bourgeois liberalization. They must not adopt an overlenient attitude. Otherwise, they will commit a historical crime.

We should deeply recognize that under the new situation, we must resolutely support and uneasily strengthen party unity and solidarity. This is the basic guarantee for successfully promoting the progress of the modernization construction undertakings. Comrade Zhao Ziyang's sabotage of the party's unity and solidarity and his acts of splitting the party were the most important reasons for enabling the disturbance to become more acute and to develop from a turmoil into a rebellion. This made us understand more deeply than at any time in the past the great harmfulness of splitting and the extreme importance of unity and solidarity. Union is strength, victory, and in the public interest. All Communist Party members, particularly party cadres, should draw lessons from Comrade Zhao Ziyang's mistakes in splitting the party, never forget to proceed from the overall situation of the party and the country, and from the people's fundamental interests, consciously observe party discipline and safeguard the unity and solidarity of the party.

Unifying thinking is an arduous task. From now on to the end of this year, party organizations at all levels should pay close attention to solving the aforementioned fundamental issues and should consider the work of organizing the broad masses of party members, cadres, and the people to study the documents of the 4th Plenary Session as a prominent task and grasp it realistically. Members of all levels of leading bodies at and above the county level should concentrate a certain period of time on studying the documents and should begin the study with themselves first.

We should give full play to the role of party schools at various levels, sponsor rotational training at various levels for cadres in a planned manner, and strive to make all party-member leading cadres at and above the town and township level attend the training at least once before the end of June next year. Party organizations of all organs, schools, urban neighborhoods, rural areas, enterprises, and institutions should adopt such measures as concentrative study and replacing instructions with meetings to train all their party members in a rotational manner. Propaganda departments should organize personnel to write and compile as soon as possible the guidance materials that suit the study of grass-roots party-member cadres. Press and news media departments should intensify the publicity and guidance to the study to make it develop continuously. Within a fairly

short period of time, we should strive to clarify the numerous confused ideas of party-member cadres and help them eliminate their erroneous ideas, truly unify their thinking in line with the guidelines of the fourth plenary session of the party Central Committee, especially Comrade Xiaoping's important speeches, and resolutely implement the guidelines in their actual deeds. Whether or not a locality or a unit can achieve this should be taken as the basic criterion for judging whether it can truly successfully implement the guidelines of the fourth plenary session of the party Central Committee.

## **2. Conscientiously Strengthen Party Building and Be Determined To Penalize Corruption**

Recent facts in checking the turmoil and suppressing the rebellion showed that our party cannot be routed out by any hostile forces. In general, party organizations at various levels and the vast number of party members withstood tests. However, the recent struggle also exposed the many problems in our party organizations and ranks of party members. During the turmoil, many party-member cadres had seriously confused ideas, and some of them showed sympathy for, supported, and even contributed in creating turmoil. Unable to be resisted effectively, numerous political rumors and reactionary slogans ran wild and exerted an adverse influence on the masses. An important reason for such a heart-aching situation was our failure to attend to party building for many years. This crucial reality told us that it was time to concentrate our attention on party building as Comrade Xiaoping pointed out. We should wake up to the bitter lesson and to the ill consequence of Comrade Zhao Ziyang's serious negligence of party building and weakening of the party's ideological and political work and be determined to exert more efforts to successfully carry out the various work for party building in a down-to-earth manner. Party organizations at various levels should summarize the experiences and lessons in the struggle, rectify their ideology, organizations, workstyles and systems, and consolidate and build themselves into a strong core of leadership and fighting bastions, which have a high degree of unified thinking, strong organizational unity, the workstyle of plain living and hard struggle, strict discipline, and concerted steps. Through earnest efforts in consolidation, all party organizations should handle party affairs and give play to the role of the party, and all party members should love the party and give play to their leading and model role. They should see to it that the party's revolutionary spirit is renewed and its high prestige restored, closer ties are established between the party and the masses, the party's influence and coherence are enhanced, and the correct implementation of the party's basic line is ensured.

In concentrating their attention on party building, party committees at various levels should truly place party building high on their agenda, have a pretty clear idea on the key issues to be resolved and the weak links to be strengthened in their party building for every stage, and

adopt timely measures to perform their work successfully. Party committee secretaries should devote their major efforts to the study and improvement of party building. In the past few years, party committees at various levels of our province did a great amount of work for party building and created through exploration some good methods and experiences. Based on their actual conditions, all localities should popularize these methods and experiences and should also conduct active explorations, put into effect what they have explored, and continuously create and summarize more fresh experiences.

During this plenary session, we will discuss "some suggestions for strengthening party building." After discussion and revision, the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee will examine and approve them and then print them for distribution. The party committees at all levels should grasp and implement party building in line with the demands of this document. The party's Discipline Inspection, Organization, and Propaganda departments and the work committees at all level should exert their utmost efforts to grasp party building and should display their functions of being the advisers and assistants of the party committees. Party members and cadres who are holding administrative posts, particularly principal leading cadres, should strictly, conscientiously, and actively attend to party building work in line with the work they are taking charge of.

To strengthen party building, we should prominently grasp the building of leading bodies at all levels and realistically build them into united fighting collectives that will wholeheartedly serve the people. In selecting and promoting cadres, we must persist in the criterion of selecting those who have both ability and political integrity. We should pay special attention to their ideological and political awareness. We must not assign important posts to those persons with serious ideological problem of bourgeois liberalization. They must not serve as leading cadres or be assigned to work in important departments. Persons who form factions or small groups must not be selected into leading bodies. Those leading bodies who scramble for power and profit, create contradictions, and cause disunity must be resolutely adjusted from the organization if they fail to correct their misdeeds despite the efforts of the higher levels to solve their problems. Cadres who cause disunity should be dismissed or demoted. Cadres of the existing leading bodies with a dishonest workstyle and who seriously deviate from the masses and have the serious problem of individualism and scramble for power and profit must be resolutely adjusted if they fail to correct their misdeeds after education. They must not be tolerated.

Resolutely punishing corruption and maintaining honesty are the strong demands of the broad masses of cadres and the people in and outside the party and are the key to strengthening party building and regaining the prestige of the party. In our party, most of the party



members are honest and clean in performing their official duties. However, we must fully recognize the seriousness of a handful of persons' corruption problems. The reason why so many people were instigated by conspirators during this incident which developed from a student strike into turmoil and then into a counterevolutionary rebellion, is that there were corrupt phenomena in the party, making some people discontent with the party and the government. Just as Comrade Chen Yun pointed out, the party style of the ruling party is an issue affecting the life and death of the party. If we fail to make up our mind to start adopting effective measures to solve the problems, our party will have the danger of falling from power in a short period of time.

We must conscientiously and realistically punish corruption and check dishonest acts. We must adopt resolute, feasible, and specific measures and strive to solve several problems that the people are comparatively concerned about in the near future: 1) We should continue to screen companies, investigate and deal with bureaucratic racketeering and "private profiteering." Units that did perfunctory work during the previous stage to clean up companies must organize competent cadres to carry out the screening and consolidation work again and must conscientiously investigate and handle the discovered problems. In the future, in addition to strictly forbidding party and government cadres to engage in commerce or to run enterprises, children and spouses of party-member leading cadres at and above the county and regimental levels will not be allowed to engage in commerce or to run enterprises with an exception for those who are engaging in ordinary work in state, collective, and Sino-foreign cooperative enterprises or in labor service trades established for solving the employment problem. Those who have already run enterprises must stop the operation. And those enterprises with problems must strictly control the purchase of small vehicles. In the future, all party and government organs will not be allowed to buy unauthorized small vehicles or luxurious imported small cars under planned distributions. Party and government organs at all levels will not be allowed to use rental cars on a long-term basis. No transportation service will be allowed for cadres at the bureau level of organs directly under the prefectural and city governments and leading cadres of counties and county-level cities for going to and from work. 3) We should sort out and check the unhealthy trends in building private houses and in housing allocation in cities and towns. All prefectures, cities, and counties should organize special groups to sort out one by one the cases of building private houses in cities and towns of party members and cadres during the past few years.

Party members and cadres who built houses for private use should make accurate reports to their organizations on the sources of the funds, materials, and manpower they use. Violations of regulations should be resolutely corrected, gains from the state and the collective resolutely returned, and law and discipline breaches resolutely investigated and punished. From now on, construction of all private houses in cities and towns should

be included in their plans. Individuals who want to build private houses should submit reports, and pertinent departments or units should make arrangements and organize construction in a unified manner. The amount of land used for housing construction should be brought under strict control, and that for urban housing construction should be less than that for rural housing construction for peasant households. Houses built without approval should be dismantled or confiscated within a definite time, and leading persons of relevant units and persons concerned should be held responsible. Party members and cadres who rent public houses should strictly follow the prescribed standard for housing. Those who abuse power to have more public houses than warranted should return the extra houses and pay double rents retroactively. Those living in public houses who build private houses should return the public houses. 4) We should resolutely oppose the idea of seeking fame and positions. No official posts should be given to those who ask for them. People who give gifts and bribes to buy "official posts," and those who accept gifts and bribes to sell "official posts" should be strictly investigated and punished, and their cases should be made public. 5) The distribution and allocation of important state materials and scarce commodities, personnel arrangements and transfer, and change of agricultural residence to nonagricultural residence should be carried out in line with proper procedures and regulations. Leading cadres are not permitted to make approvals at random or meddle with the work outside the scope of their authority. Much less should they take the opportunity to gain personal profits. 6) No parties should be given and no attendance of parties in company of others is permitted when party and government cadres at various levels throughout the province are making contacts for official purposes. The unhealthy trend of giving gifts should be checked resolutely. Party and government organs at various levels and their personnel should not accept gifts by lower level persons, still less take advantage of the convenience provided by their work to ask for, take, or withhold anything from them. 7) Arbitrary issuance of bonuses, in cash or in kind, should be strictly forbidden. No departments and units are permitted to issue in any form more materials, bonuses, subsidies, and allowances than the amounts prescribed by regulations or to issue or use any forms of "cash substituting coupons," and "goods purchasing coupons." The money issued by enterprises and units should be included in their wages and bonuses. Party members and cadres are not permitted to borrow and misuse public funds or to buy stocks secretly to gain illegal income. 8) Party members and cadres are strictly forbidden from holding lavish weddings and funerals, abusing power to accept gifts, driving persons to weddings and funerals with public vehicles, and engage in feudal, superstitious, and gambling activities. Law and disciplinary actions should be enforced on those who violate this.

To conscientiously carry out the work to penalize corruption and maintain honesty in official duty performance, first of all, leading organs and leading cadres

should act as examples, achieve good results as soon as possible that satisfy the masses, and enforce the responsibility system in maintaining honesty in official duty performance. "Top leaders" of party and government organs at various levels should assume the responsibility for the honesty of their "leading body members;" leading bodies at various levels should assume the responsibility for the honesty of their own units; and other members of the leading bodies should also be responsible for the honesty of the units under their charge in line with the work assigned them. Each and every party-member leading cadre should formulate his own rules for remaining honest, discipline himself as well as his family members and the personnel beside him, and have the courage to struggle against various corrupt phenomena. We have worked out the rules to keep provincial-level party and government leading cadres and the cadres at and above the departments! and bureau levels of the organs directly under the province clean and honest, and we welcome comrades of prefectures, cities, and counties, and the vast number of cadres and ordinary people to supervise their enforcement. We also hope that the grass-roots levels will render support and coordinate with us. Second, we should conscientiously and extensively popularize the system of making work procedures and work results public for the scrutiny of the masses. Any party and government affairs that can be made public should be made public. Selection of cadres and promotions within an organ, distribution of housing, and other issues that staff members and workers are commonly concerned about should be made public in a timely manner to all relevant personnel and all staff members and workers. Realistic methods should be worked out to publicly supervise the vocational work of various levels and various departments, including placement of Army cadres transferred to civilian jobs, arrangements of jobs for graduates of universities and specialized secondary schools, recruitment of workers and students, change of agricultural residence to nonagricultural residence, supplies of scarce commodities, and distribution of relevant important materials.

Grassroots level departments in both urban and rural areas should proceed with their work on "hot-point" issues, which the masses are most concerned about, and issues that easily give rise to dealing with money and power, and pay attention to the distributions of fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, and diesel for rural areas, and of money and materials for helping poor households and carrying out disaster relief, to the release of agricultural loans, and to the family register of urban employment of workers, recruitment of army men, and student enrollment in schools and nurseries. They should establish open systems to suit the supervision given by the masses and to eliminate the conditions for dealing with money and power. Third, we should stick to the mass line and extensively arouse the masses to expose or report the corrupt cases to the authorities. Problems exposed by the masses should be earnestly and strictly dealt with and the important clues of these cases must be totally investigated. Efforts should be made to protect

the people's enthusiasm in exposing and reporting the corrupt cases to the authorities, to strictly deal with those who have retaliated against the informers, and to encourage or commend those who have scored achievements in reporting corrupt cases to the authorities. We should also uphold the policy on giving lenient punishment to those who have frankly made confessions about their malpractices of embezzlement and accepting bribes and their economic problems. In the coming 3 months, those who have caused problems before the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and have actively and frankly reported their cases to the authorities or actively returned their embezzled money and articles to the authorities can be dealt with lightly or may be free from punishment. Fourth, efforts should be made to organize forces to earnestly investigate or deal with cases. Party committees and governments at provincial, prefectural, city, and county levels, as well as the departments of discipline inspection, supervision, and procuratorial work should have their leading cadres take charge of the work and deal with the cases that can exert influence. They should carry out clear investigation over the cases in a short period, strictly punish those involved in the cases in line with party discipline and the law, and open their case disposition to the public. In investigating or dealing with the cases, they should call to account or strictly deal with the party-member cadres who have set up obstacles to investigations or sheltered the wrongdoers. Efforts should be made to resolutely correct the tendency of applying extremely lenient and soft-hearted practices in enforcing the law and discipline. Fifth, efforts should be made to popularize the experience gained by Xingtai Prefecture in dealing with the problems and tendencies about which the masses have lodged strong complaints so as to solve such problems and tendencies one by one. Xingtai Prefecture dealt with the four problems of engaging in extravagant eating and drinking with public funds, presenting gifts, illegally occupying houses, and doing private business by using public cars last year. It has scored marked achievements in dealing with the problems of employing trickery in appraising professional titles this year and in solving the problems which have cropped up in building urban houses. The prefecture has been praised by the masses outside and within the party. Various prefectures, cities, and counties should follow the lead of Xingtai Prefecture to arrange their problems in order of importance and urgency, to deal with them one by one and to succeed in dealing with every case. Only by so doing will we certainly be able to win over the trust and support of the people.

### **3. Be More Determined To Push Forward the Principle of Conducting Reform and Opening to the Outside World**

After the disturbance, whether our country brings about a change to its general principle and policy of conducting reform and opening to the outside world and continues to carry forward its undertakings in this regard is a big issue, which most people throughout the country are

concerned about, and an issue to which many countries in the world pay attention. Soon after quelling the counterrevolutionary riot in Beijing Municipality, Comrade Xiaoping clearly pointed out that our basic formulations from developing strategies to principles and policies with main tasks of conducting reform and opening to the outside world, which had been raised over the past 10 years, are totally correct. If we feel insufficient in something, we must note that we have not done enough in conducting reform and opening to the outside world. The basic point of conducting reform and opening to the outside world is not incorrect and we should unswervingly carry it forward as we did before. Comrade Xiaoping's important expositions fully demonstrate the will of the vast number of people in upholding the principle of conducting reform and opening to the outside world. The new central leading collective elected at the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee represents the powerful organizational guarantee of deepening the development of conducting reform and opening to the outside world. Through studying the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, we should further heighten our spirit, fully enhance our courage, more boldly do a good job in carrying out the work of conducting reform and opening to the outside world throughout the province, and score new achievements in the work.

Efforts should be made to effectively push forward the principle of conducting reform and opening to the outside world. To make a success in enforcing this principle, we should advance our work from the reality and review, analyze, and summarize in a seek-truth-from-facts manner the practice carried out by the province in conducting reform over the past 10 years. Various measures and methods in conducting reform that are correct and supported by the masses should be unswervingly upheld, and those that have shortcomings or are incomplete should be improved or corrected by carrying out investigation and study. If we have not done enough in implementing these measures and methods, we should further make efforts to do a good job in enforcing them. In formulating guiding ideology, efforts should be made to clearly define that in conducting reform and opening to the outside world, we must uphold the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, the CPC's leadership, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought. Therefore, first, all measures in conducting reform and opening to the outside world should be subordinate to the fundamental target of making the motherland wealthy and strong and making the people rich, and we should apply this principle and limits to measure whether we have succeeded or failed in our work. Second, in formulating the concrete measures and practical steps of conducting reform and opening to the outside world, we must proceed from the practical necessity and possibility of developing the economy and refrain from proceeding from the theoretical pattern, which is already divorced from reality, and even from indiscriminately copying the market economic pattern of Western countries. Efforts should be made to push forward the reform

drive by targeting some prominent contradictions that have recently cropped up in economic work. Third, we should summarize in a scientific way the successful experience gained in conducting reform, actively and adequately popularize the experience, and improve it or create something new while popularizing it. In conducting reform and opening to the outside world over the past few years, our province has created and popularized the experience gained in enforcing the business and management responsibility systems, developing enterprise groups, enforcing enterprise mergence, optimizing the organizational structure of enterprises, improving the inner distribution measures of enterprises, revising the system of management over townships and towns, enhancing the function of townships and towns, enforcing management by objectives, and conducting hook-up between cadres' wages and work achievements. All this reflects the creative spirit of broad masses of cadres and people. We must vigorously treasure or cherish the experience, enable it to continuously improve, develop, and have some ripened experiences turn into the policies and provisions of promoting the province's programs of conducting reform and opening to the outside world.

Efforts should be made to enhance the organizational and guiding work in opening to the outside world and to accelerate the pace in opening the province to the outside world. We should actively introduce and assimilate advanced technology, effectively utilize outside funds, and develop economic relations and trade with foreign countries. Departments in charge of foreign trade should integrate themselves with enterprises that are earning foreign exchanges through exports and the broad masses of farm households so as to turn themselves into a community of "being closely bound up in interest," and resolutely bring about a change to the current slowdown of foreign trade to ensure the fulfillment of the 1989 plan for earning foreign exchanges through exports. Our province has made a good start in opening its coastal cities to the outside world, but judging from the general situation, it is still in the initial period in this regard. Influenced by the Beijing disturbance and the international distorted propaganda, the province is experiencing certain difficulties, which, however, are temporary. We will certainly be able to create a new trend in opening to the outside world along with the further stability of the country's situation and the elimination of misgivings harbored by the outside world on the policy of opening to the outside world. We should actively and enthusiastically conduct our work and refrain from adopting a wait-and-see attitude. The 3 coastal cities and 12 counties that have already been opened to the outside world should do a good job in grasping the basic work of opening to the outside world and particularly the work of building infrastructures of water supply, electric power, highways, ports, and telecommunications. The provincial level departments concerned should continue to improve the coordinated policy of opening to the outside world and further upgrade their efficiency. Efforts should be made to make use of the turning point of normalizing the relationship between the PRC and



Soviet Union to vigorously expand the border barter trade with the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic and to accelerate the pace of opening the province to the Eastern European countries. We should introduce more technologies, equipment, and particularly the second-hand surplus equipment of the advanced nations, which are all needed by our province for optimizing its industrial structure. After the withdrawal of experts by some foreign countries from our province, we should be self-reliant, work with a will to make the province strong, organize or rely on our own scientific and technological forces to overcome the technical difficulties and the temporary difficulties caused by the withdrawal, and should accelerate the pace in upgrading the capability of assimilating or absorbing the introduced technologies. Meanwhile, through various channels, we should publicize our policy of conducting reform and opening to the outside world among foreign countries so as to restore or expend the economic and technical cooperation with foreign businessmen and firms.

#### **4. Guarantee a Sustained and Steady Economic Increase in the Province**

Striving to achieve a proper economic increase and to raise the economic results in the province is the pressing demand of the broad masses of people and is a material foundation for further stabilizing the situation. During the first half of this year, all localities throughout the province conscientiously implemented the central principle on improvement and rectification, overcame difficulties, and eliminated interference. The province has gradually increased monthly industrial production and created an all-time record in summer grain output. However, we must recognize that there are still many problems in our economic work and the most prominent ones are that the financial revenues cannot cover the expenditures and that the index of price increase has remained high. The finance and commodity prices affect the overall situation of economic construction and all fields of economic work. We must not lower our guard. To solve these problems, we must unswervingly grasp improvement and rectification. On the one hand, we should cut back social demands, and on the other hand, we should increase effective supply, do a good job in industrial and agricultural production, and raise economic results. We must grasp well these two fields until remarkable results are achieved.

To raise the results of industrial production, first, we must grasp the opportunity of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order and do a good job in readjusting the production set-up and product mix. Large and medium-sized state enterprises constitute the mainstay of the national economy. We must try by all possible means to invigorate them. Since large profit and tax delivery enterprises are the main pillars of financial revenues, we must give priority to supporting them. We should actively strengthen the building of basic industries such as the energy, communications and

raw materials industries and infrastructure facilities because they have a bearing on the momentum of economic development. Enterprises whose products consume much energy and are poor in quality, stockpiled and unmarketable, and cause serious pollution must be restricted in production and the enterprises must be closed down. We should concentrate financial and material resources on increasing the production of energy and raw material products, products essential for people's daily life, readily marketable light and textile products, agriculture-oriented products, products that can help create foreign exchange through export, and expensive durable goods. The readjustment of production set-up and product mix must be strictly carried out in line with the prescribed industrial policies. Actually, structural readjustment is a reallocation of interests. All localities and units must enhance their sense of the overall situation, obey the provincial government's unified deployment and command, cut down what should be cut down and guarantee what should be guaranteed, even though we may incur some losses in certain fields. Second, we should raise the level of enterprise management. Backward management is a problem that universally exists in our province's industrial enterprises. Many enterprises have witnessed extremely large amounts of waste in many areas, from production to operation. There is plenty of scope for tapping potential and achieving good results in management. We should consider raising the management level as an important task and the criterion for testing enterprises' internal reform. Enterprises with poor management should strengthen basic management work in a down-to-earth manner and should create conditions for gradually realizing modernized management. Enterprises with comparatively good management should actively adopt more advanced managerial means, tap enterprises' in-depth potential, and seek better economic results. Third, we should actively promote technological progress. In line with the demands of structural readjustment, we should accelerate the technological progress of key trades and enterprises in a planned and step-by-step manner. We should unceasingly develop, study, and manufacture new products, and strive to improve our province's industrial technical installation and the market competitive capacity.

In developing agricultural production, we must rely on technological progress, tap internal potential and raise economic results. Hosts of facts show that as long as we realistically promote the existing scientific research achievements and the applicable technology in industries, regardless of the planting and breeding industries, forestry, and fruit industry, and in the utilization of the existing arable lands and the development of land resources, we can remarkably raise the comprehensive economic results. The party committees and governments at all levels should formulate plans and specific measures for using science and technology to invigorate agriculture, continue to organize scientific and technical personnel to contract technological projects in rural

areas, actively develop peasant-run scientific and technological organizations, and gradually establish a scientific and technological service network.

In giving guidance to agricultural production, we should pay attention to changing the method of issuing general calls and strengthen specific organization and guidance. We should adopt all possible means to reap a bumper autumn harvest and strive for a comprehensive growth in agriculture this year. In line with the requirement in macroeconomic regulation and control, township enterprises should shift their work focus to strengthening management and improving economic results and achieve expansion through development of intellectual resources and technological progress. Departments concerned should render good service to township enterprises and help them resolve the difficulties on the way of advance.

Strengthening financial work and tax collection is an important link in the endeavor to ensure realization of profits. In carrying out financial and tax work, we should lay equal emphasis on broadening sources of income and reducing expenditures and actively support production to cultivate financial resources. We should pay particular attention to increasing the production and income of large tax and profit payers and, at the same time, help loss-making enterprises halt deficits and increase profits. We should unfailingly implement the State Council decision and regulations on rectifying tax collection order and strengthening management of tax collection, persist in the unified tax law, centralize the right to taxation, collect taxes according to law, and strengthen the collection and management of taxes to ensure the revenue of the state. All units should act strictly according to the unified tax law of the state. They are not permitted to use their words or authority to replace the law, overstep their authority to grant tax reduction and exemptions, and give approvals to them at random. Those who violate this should be strictly dealt with. Expenditures should be brought under strict control. Except for necessary expenses and the proper increases in the expenses on agriculture, education, and science and technology, all expenses, including subsidies, should be conscientiously sorted out, rectified, and reduced, with the focus on reducing and controlling the consumption of social groups. At present, many localities fail to collect all the money they should collect for fear that they might 'whip fast-walking cattle' and increase the basic quota of revenue delivered to higher authorities, thus a considerable part of the money has been diverted to consumption funds. This is detrimental to economic development. Proceeding from the overall interest, all localities should change such a situation as soon as possible. Meanwhile, policy measures encouraging revenue increase should be studied and formulated to achieve a benign circle in the financial and tax work of the province and facilitate still better development of various undertakings.

### 5. Successfully Carry Out the Ideological and Political Work in the New Situation

Comrade Xiaoping has stressed time and again that political work was, is, and will be our true advantage. Ideological and political work is a component part of the entire work of our party and an important guarantee for the party to lead the people in winning a victory in the revolution and construction. For a certain period of time, particularly after Comrade Zhao Ziyang took charge of the work of the party Central Committee, ideological and political work, which is a fine tradition of our party, was seriously weakened because he adopted a negative attitude toward the principle of adhering to the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization and committed notable mistakes in the guiding ideology and actual work. The recent turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing were closely related to the mistakes in the work in this aspect. For many years, people have ardently expected a macroclimate conducive to strengthening ideological and political work. The decision of the fourth plenary session of the party Central Committee to regard strengthening of ideological and political work as a major task reflected the desire and demand of the masses of cadres and ordinary people. We should earnestly follow the requirement of the party Central Committee to conscientiously strengthen ideological and political work.

We should always persist in the rich experiences in and the fine tradition of successfully carrying out ideological and political work accumulated by our party during long periods of practice in revolutionary struggles. For example, we should conduct propaganda among the masses, educate them, and enable them to be imbued with revolutionary ideas and revolutionary spirit; focusing on the party's central task, we should mobilize the entire party to carry out ideological and political work; we should pay attention to ideological and political work in every link of production, work and livelihood, and solve ideological and practical problems simultaneously; we should conduct education through persuasion and guidance, and strictly enforce systems and discipline simultaneously; we should take encouragement as the major method, and material incentive as the supplement; we should persuade people with reason, move them with feelings, show them typical examples, hold heart-to-heart talks with them, and use different methods to deal with different problems; and under party leadership, we should establish a well-trained contingent of political workers and people in charge of ideological and political work should act as an example because example is better than precept.

All these are the manifestations of the vitality of our party's ideological and political work. We should conscientiously inherit and promote them. Of course, under the new situation of socialist construction, reform and opening up, we should bring forth new ideas in our ideological and political work on the basis of inheriting and promoting the fine traditions, and should explore

and sum up new experience in line with the new situation and new tasks. In carrying out ideological and political work, we should closely keep in touch with reality, pinpoint certain fields and pay attention to actual results. It is necessary to adopt a clear-cut stand to struggle against all types of bourgeois liberalization and other erroneous ideologies. We should resoundingly oppose individualism and advocate the practice of working selflessly for the public interest; oppose money worship and advocate selfless devotion; oppose the practice of pleasure-seeking and advocate plain living and arduous struggle; oppose extravagance and waste and advocate the practice of living austerely; oppose selfish departmentalism and advocate the practice of giving consideration to the overall situation; oppose blind worship of things foreign and advocate self-respect and patriotism. All trades and professions and all grassroots units should strengthen the building of the spiritual civilization and professional ethics, enhance their concepts and abilities in self-education and self-management, foster the idea of "I am serving all the people and all the people are serving me," and form a social habit of striving for civilization and progress. Positive education can never be separated from instillation. We should justly and forcefully instill the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the party's four cardinal principles, the fine tradition of plain living and arduous struggle, and the spirit of cherishing the party and the country into people and persist in regularizing this essential education.

To strengthen ideological and political work, we must build a full-time political work contingent with good qualities and fighting capacity. During the previous stage, there were some unjust opinions about the political work cadres, particularly about the political work cadres of enterprises and establishments. Some political work cadres felt dejected and thus, they weakened their status and role in political work. This situation must be changed. Judging from the situation of most of the localities in the province, we must reestablish the authority of political work organs and the political work contingent. We should never reduce the number of political work cadres nor weaken the political work organs. The wages of political work cadres of enterprises must not be lower than those of other functional departments and offices. The party organizations of enterprises and schools should play a key role in strengthening ideological and political work. The important way for party organizations to carry out ideological and political work is to manage their party members well and use them to influence and lead the masses. Plant directors, managers, and school principals should consciously place themselves under the supervision of party organizations.

We should strengthen management over the cultural markets and eliminate spiritual pollution. At present, the order of cultural markets is chaotic. This has reflected the viewpoint of liberalization and all erroneous viewpoints. Books, periodicals as well as literary and art programs publicizing sex and murder run rampant. The

broad masses of cadres and the people are very furious about this. This is a problem that we must solve in our current ideological and political work. The cultural, press, publication, public security, industrial, and commercial departments should shoulder their own responsibilities, fight in coordination, clean up and consolidate all stalls and units that publish, duplicate, and sell all kinds of unhealthy, particularly obscene, and pornographic books, periodicals, and audio and video articles, and should punish them strictly in line with the law. All theaters should also strictly make checks and forbid the performance of programs which go against regulations or poison the masses. In this connection, the provincial cultural market management committee should formulate specific plans as soon as possible and conscientiously grasp and implement them.

All in all, we should cement the popular feeling through the strong and forceful ideological and political work, foster confidence, enhance our morale, and actively mobilize the enthusiasm of the people to guarantee the implementation of the guidelines of the fourth plenary session.

#### **6. Further Consolidate and Develop the Province's Situation of Stability and Unity**

Influenced by the Beijing disturbance and the counter-revolutionary riot, our province also experienced in varying degrees the disturbances, and some localities even encountered the serious problems of attacks against the party, government, and Army organs, the interception of military trucks, and blocking of traffic. However, the province's general situation was relatively stable and the province did not experience the vicious incidents of beating, smashing, looting, arson, and murder and basically maintained the normal order in production, work, and the society, as well as the trend of steady development in both industrial and agricultural production. These are the results scored by party committees and governments at all levels throughout the province in implementing the important policy decision of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council by taking a clear-cut stand and by acting in unison politically with the CPC Central Committee; as well as by party and government organs at all levels, the mass organizations, the democratic parties, and by comrades from the public security organs, the Armed Police Forces, the People's Armed Force departments, and the higher educational institutions, in doing a great deal of painstaking work under quite difficult circumstances. While enjoying the achievements, by no means should we relax our vigilance in work and be satisfied with the absence of serious incidents. Efforts should be made to fully estimate the ideological chaos caused by the trend of bourgeois liberalization among some people and to fully discern the problems which have cropped up in the political and ideological fields, public security, and legal system construction during the disturbance, as well as the lingering unstable factors related to the disturbance. We should make all-out efforts to successfully conduct the work



related to blocking the disturbance and quelling the riot to further stabilize the province's situation. Various higher educational institutions should continuously and deeply do a good job in conducting educational work among students. By carrying out arduous work, leading comrades at all levels, cadres in charge of the political work, teachers, and model students should strive to enable the broad masses of students to distinguish right from wrong, to straighten out their ideology, and to foster a healthy political climate on campuses and a normal school order.

We should actively and enthusiastically coordinate with the capital to carry forward the struggle against the riot to the end and adopt every possible way and means to thoroughly expose the plotters, organizers, and wire-pullers of the disturbance and riot, as well as the leaders and backbone elements of various illegal organizations and the criminal elements who had indulged in the activities of beating, smashing, looting, arson, and murder during the disturbance, which brought serious damage to the social peace. We should strictly deal with them in line with the law and refrain from being softhearted so as to totally eliminate the root of future troubles. In conducting this work, we should strictly distinguish between the two contradictions, do things strictly according to the law, and refrain from giving punishment on a large scale. By carrying out deep and painstaking work, we should win over or unite to the fullest extent with all persons that we can unite with and accurately and relentlessly deal strict blows at a handful of serious criminals.

We should continuously wage the special struggle against serious criminal activities and the struggle of consolidating public security and social order and enhance the management and control in various social circles, and particularly among the persons who are roaming about or have been released from the jails and reformatories, so as to strengthen the feeling of a safe social life among the vast number of people. We should emphatically deal strict blows at the criminal elements of violence, group crimes, indiscriminate crimes, murder, arson, and hold-up; continuously deal strict blows at serious economic crimes, such as embezzlement, theft, and speculations; and should, as soon as possible, investigate and deal with the large number of appalling and serious cases to resolutely push down the arrogance of criminal activities. Efforts should be made to enhance the building of public security organizations at the grassroots level and to support and develop various mass autonomous organizations. We should arouse the forces of various social circles to assume the duties by dividing work and to join in consolidating public security in a comprehensive way so as to ensure the province's public security to further become stable.

Comrades: The relaying and implementation of the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, which has an historical significance, will certainly be possible to exert tremendous influence in the

province. The provincial party committee wishes that the broad masses of party members and cadres throughout the province will heighten their spirit, unite as one, unite with the masses, and wage an arduous struggle so as to confidently push forward the province's undertakings of building the socialist modernization, conducting reform, and opening to the outside world along the lines formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee!

**Inner Mongolia's Wang Attends Army Day Gala**  
*SK0108003589 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 30 Jul 89*

[Text] On the evening of 29 July at the reception center of the Inner Mongolia Regional Military District, the Hohhot City People's Government held a get-together of people from the party, government, and Army to mark the 62d anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA].

Present at the get-together were leaders of the autonomous region and Hohhot City, including Wang Qun, Bu He, Zhang Dinghua, Qian Fenyong, Batubagen, Zhou Rongchang, Liu Yunshan, Yang Enbo, Hao Xiushan, Lin Weiran, Shen Xinfu, Ke Ligeng, Li Wenjing, Geriletu, Sha Tuo, Zhang Cangong, Seyinbayaer, Bai Junqing, Liu Zhenyi, Zhao Zhihong, (Li Guibin), Bai Yongsheng, Shi Shengrong, Wu Ligeng, Han Ming, Li Shuyuan, Yun Zhaoguang, Tu Ke, Wu Lan, Yun Shufen, Yi Junhua, Jia Cai, Wuerjilang, (Jin Mengtie), and (Wang Jiyun). Also attending the get-together were veteran comrades who have been working in Inner Mongolia for many years, including Ting Mao, Kong Fei, and Huang Hou; cadres of the PLA units at or above the regiment level; and representatives of trade unions, Communist Youth League organizations, women's federations, combat heroes, retired soldiers, families of revolutionary martyrs, retired handicapped and demobilized soldiers, families of the martial law enforcement troops in Beijing, and advanced collectives and individuals emerging from the campaign of giving special care to disabled servicemen and family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen. (Yun Feng), vice mayor of Hohhot City, and (Jin Mantie), commander of the city military subdistrict, delivered speeches.

On behalf of the government and the Army, they extended festive greetings to all commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Hohhot and all officers and men of the Armed Police Force; and thanked them for their contributions to defending the border areas, building the four modernizations, consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship, and promoting the army-civilian joint civility campaign. They called on the broad masses of commanders and fighters and the people of various nationalities to continuously carry forward the fine traditions of the party and the Army; create a new situation in supporting the Army, giving preferential

treatment to families of revolutionary martyrs, supporting the government, and loving the people; conscientiously study the guidelines of the 4th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee; strengthen the unity between the Army and the people and between the Army and the government; and make new contributions to safeguarding and stabilizing the great situation of Inner Mongolia.

Literary and artistic workers of the cultural troupe under the Inner Mongolia Regional Military District and of the Hohhot City folk opera troupe gave brilliant cultural performances.

**Inner Mongolia People's Congress Meeting Held**  
*SK0108020489 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Excerpt] The seventh Standing Committee meeting of the seventh autonomous regional People's Congress concluded in Hohhot this afternoon after an 8-day session. Batubagen, chairman of the autonomous regional People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. Attending were Vice Chairmen Butegeqi, Zhang Cangong, Seyinbayaer, Xu Lingren, Bai Junqing, Liu Zhenyi, and Sha Tuo. Wen Jing, vice chairman of the autonomous regional government, and Zhang Hesong, chief procurator of the autonomous regional People's Procuratorate, attended as nonvoting delegates.

The meeting approved a resolution for safeguarding the sanctity of the Constitution and laws, and ensuring social stability. The resolution states: The guidelines of the fourth plenary session of the party Central Committee and the important speeches of Comrade Deng Xiaoping are the guiding ideology for the work in various fields. Since the fourth plenary session of the party Central Committee, the situation of our region, as well as the country, has been further stabilized, and the four important tasks set forth at the session are being implemented.

The meeting emphasized: The Constitution is the basic law of the state, and the basic criterion for the activities of the people of various nationalities, all state organs, and Armed Forces, various political parties, social organizations, enterprises, and institutions. As is written in the Constitution, the four cardinal principles are the cornerstone of the country. The deeds of an extremely small number of people, who developed bourgeois liberalization, turmoil, and counterrevolutionary rebellion, represented a trampling and sabotaging of the Constitution. The resolute measures adopted by the party Central Committee and the State Council to curb turmoil and suppress the counterrevolutionary rebellion constitute an important policy decision aimed at safeguarding the sanctity of the Constitution and laws and the CPC leadership, and defending the socialist PRC and the basic interest of the people of various nationalities.

The resolution points out: People's congresses at various levels throughout the autonomous region and their Standing Committees should perform their functions and responsibilities according to law, and conscientiously hold to the responsibility for observing and enforcing the Constitution and laws, administrative rules and regulations, and the resolutions adopted at the previous people's congresses and their Standing Committees in their own administrative areas. To live up to the great expectations of the people, they should step up efforts to improve themselves politically and ideologically, and in work style. With leading persons taking the lead, they should conscientiously implement the decision of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on accomplishing a few things of popular concern within a short period of time, and forge close ties with the masses with their actual deeds. The autonomous regional People's Congress Standing Committee should adopt a new attitude to promote the fulfillment of the four important tasks. They should take the initiative in strengthening the supervision over the enforcement of the Constitution and laws, regard the abidance and enforcement of the Constitution as an important content of the ongoing regionwide inspection on law enforcement, and carry it out together with the inspections on law and regulation enforcement of various fields. They should supervise and support the autonomous regional government to carry out the endeavor of improvement, rectification and deepening of reform more successfully, and facilitate a stable and coordinated economic development. They should supervise and help eliminate obstacles to the autonomous regional government, Higher People's Court and People's Procuratorate in their ceaseless struggle to oppose bourgeois liberalization, penalize corruption and eliminate the ugly phenomena in society, and in their work to clean up and straighten out companies and cultural markets, and see to it that laws already enacted are observed and enforced to the letter, and violators are brought to justice so as to win the trust of the masses. Taking the recent turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion as negative examples, they should further conduct education on laws and impartial enforcement of laws to enhance the people's sense of respect for laws and the legal system, and raise their awareness in standardizing their speeches and deeds in line with the Constitution and laws. [passage omitted]

**Shanxi Leaders Attend Army Day Gathering**  
*HK0108021189 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Excerpts] On the evening of 31 July, the Army and people in Taiyuan held a grand gathering at the Workers' Cultural Palace to celebrate the 62d anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army [PLA]. Present were responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, Advisory Commission, People's Congress, government, Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Discipline Inspection Commission, Military District, and PLA units stationed in Shanxi

including Li Ligong, Wang Senhao, Wang Maolin, Wang Tingdong, Li Xiuren, Yu Hongli, Luo Jinghui, Bai Qingcai, Zhang Weiqing, Zhang Bangying, Feng Zhi-mao, Hu Xiaoqin, Yan Wuhong, Zhang Jianmin, Pan Ruizeng, (Liu Yanqing), Guo Yuhuai, Wu Dacai, Hu Jinzhou, Ling Daqi, [words indistinct], (Ping Guodong), Ren Fengjie, (Liu Zhizhong), and (Han Dongguo). [pas-sage omitted]

In a speech, Taiyuan Mayor Wan Liangshi said: We have now won a decisive victory in quelling turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion, however the tasks facing us remain very arduous. We must bring the thinking of the whole party, the whole Army, and the people of the whole country into line with the spirit of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech and the spirit of the fourth plenary session, and closely unite around the CPC Central Com-mittee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core. We must work with concerted efforts to adhere to the four cardinal principles, persevere in reform and opening up, seriously

grasp the four major tasks stipulated by the central author-ities and do a good job in the seven items of concern to the masses, and continue to press ahead with reforms and construction in the province. [passage omitted]

**Shanxi Stresses Crackdown on Economic Crime**  
*HK0108022589 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service*  
*in Mandarin 2200 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Excerpt] A provincial conference of procurators, which concluded in Taiyuan on 31 July, stressed that at present the procuratorial departments must concentrate forces to investigate and deal with a number of major economic criminal cases, especially those involving leading party and government cadres.

Provincial Party Committee Secretary Li Ligong and Deputy Secretary Wang Maolin spoke at the conference. They pointed out that there are great difficulties in dealing with major cases involving party and govern-ment leaders, and it is essential to devote great effort to thoroughly handle such cases. [passage omitted]



## Hong Kong

### Police on Standby To Quell Refugee Battle

HK0108011789 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 1 Aug 89 p 1

[By Charles Lewis and Sa Ni Harte]

[Text] About 300 riot police and firemen with water cannon were on standby outside Shamshuipo Vietnamese detention centre early this morning ready to quell a bloody battle between rival factions of boat people.

The trouble flared after an incident in the camp compound at around 9.30 pm when a 13-year-old Vietnamese was knocked unconscious by an object thrown by a fellow inmate.

The boy was taken to Caritas Medical Centre for treatment, but tension mounted in the camp as word of the attack spread.

Representatives from the rival factions met to find out who was responsible for the attack, but the talks broke down after about two hours with one group chasing the other back a cell block.

Fights and stone-throwing then broke out throughout the camp and by mid-night about 200 inmates, armed with makeshift knives, iron poles and sticks were involved in the running battle.

At this stage the Correctional Services Department officers in the camp called on the riot police saying the situation had got out of control and they felt it would be better for them to move out for their own safety.

The police, firemen and ambulances arrived at about 12.30 am to witness a group of about 15 inmates who had smashed their way through to the roof of a cell block near Yem Choiw Street pelting fellow inmates on the ground with stones.

At 1.15 am Shamshuipo District Commander Gerard Nigel Frith called on the police and military joint control centre and the Kowloon Regional Commander Hui Kei-on for advice.

But by 2.30 am the police and firemen were still outside the camp.

### Low Turnout for Rally To Protest PRC Article

HK3107031389 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 31 Jul 89 p 8

[By John Tang]

[Text] A scheduled march from Central to Wan Chai in protest against the Chinese Government was turned into a forum yesterday, apparently because of lack of support.

An organiser of the march said a plan to march to the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) headquarters in Happy Valley was abandoned one day before the rally because of the expected low turnout.

Few participants were expected in view of China's threat that Hong Kong people should not meddle in mainland affairs, the organiser said.

He further suggested that a rally would be a better way of protest than a march if it was attended by few people.

But the spokesman for the protesters, Mr Shum Yat-fai, dismissed the suggestion as sheer conjecture.

Mr Shum said they had decided to turn the march into a rally on Saturday because they understood that two other marches would be held in two districts at about the same time.

"One more march will put extra pressure on the police force. I am not saying the police cannot handle the situation, but we can prevent any unnecessary chaos by abandoning our plan," he said.

Only about 100 people, including about 25 organisers, attended the gathering from 3 pm to 6 pm at the gardens.

Mr Shum said the rally was a protest against an article in the PEOPLE'S DAILY on July 21 which attacked two liberal legislators, Mr Szeto Wah and Mr Martin Lee Chu-ming, and the local liberal lobby for supporting the Chinese student movement.

Speakers also lashed out at the Chinese Government for trying to split Hong Kong by warning local people not to form political parties.

They called for the international community to step up economic sanctions against China, saying that those hardest hit would be corrupt bureaucrats, not the average citizen.

The organisers represented about 200 members of the Democracy Forum, the Yellow River, the Sun Wah 517, and a committee in remembrance of the Tiananmen Square massacre.

—In a separate rally organised by the April 5 Action, about 500 people marched from Victoria Park in Causeway Bay to the NCNA headquarters at 6 pm to protest at the mass arrests in China.

Participants demanded that Beijing immediately release all those arrested for their alleged involvement in counter-revolutionary activities.

**Hong Kong, Mainland Economic Ties Stressed**

OW3007120789 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1448 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Text] Hong Kong, July 29 (XINHUA)—Hong Kong manufacturers will continue their processing activities in south China areas as the economic links between Hong Kong and the mainland will grow in a long run, according to a Hong Kong Government official.

K.P. Leung, deputy director of industry, said here today at a seminar that the immediate effect of the recent events in China appeared to be moderate as Hong Kong's direct investment and processing arrangement were mainly in Guangdong area which suffered only minor disruption to transportation and telecommunication links.

He noted, "Provided manufacturing operations continue to function as normal in the Pearl River Delta region, Hong Kong manufacturers will not give up the considerable cost advantages of the outward processing arrangements there."

"Local manufacturers are likely to find that the close relationship in production and marketing between Hong Kong and Guangdong cannot be easily transplanted elsewhere," he added.

Leung said he was also confident that Hong Kong would continue its present role as a regional center for product design and development and the fabrication of complex components to complement volume production in China.

He called on Hong Kong people not to lose sight of Hong Kong's innate strengths.

**Trade Commission Upgraded to UK Representative**

HK3107031189 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 31 Jul 89 p 4

[Text] The British Trade Commission has begun expanding operations as the official representative of the UK Government as differences emerge between the Hong Kong authorities and White-hall in the build-up to 1997.

Attempts are being made to raise the profile of the mission to ensure the British Government has an independent voice in Hong Kong.

The commission, which was previously seen as a low level diplomatic post, has been upgraded and has increased its output of public information on the activities of the British Government.

The head of its information section, Mr Matthew Henderson, said the Foreign Office felt the mission should have a higher profile.

It is understood that officials have already begun looking for more prestigious premises and a new home for the Senior British Trade Commissioner to match his increased status.

The seniority of the commissioner has been upgraded to that of an ambassador to a medium sized country.

In the past, information about the activities of the British Government was distributed as a matter of routine by Hong Kong's Government Information Services Department.

But it was now felt that the views of the Hong Kong Government should be separated from those of White-hall. "The profile of the British Trade Commission needed boosting", Mr Henderson said.

The mission has already doubled the amount of information it supplies to the public since last year.

The growth of the commission's information unit was the first step in the gradual expansion of the post.

Ultimately, the commission would evolve into a consulate, which would provide Britain's only representation in Hong Kong after 1997.

"We see this as part of a historical process whereby functions normally delegated to an overseas mission are taken back from the Hong Kong Government," Mr Henderson said.

The commission would distribute more information on the activities of the British Government.

But he added that the commission would not become involved in matters involving relations between China, the UK and Hong Kong.

"Ultimately, we will be representing the UK entirely here but for the time being we can not comment on matters relating to Hong Kong, Britain and China."

The British Government is represented in Hong Kong through the office of the Government's Political Adviser and the British side of the Joint Liaison Group.

The Hong Kong Government carries out other functions for the British Government normally undertaken by an overseas mission, such as certain immigration tasks.

The House of Commons Foreign Affairs Select Committee report on the future of Hong Kong had recommended that the Government take action to upgrade the status of the British mission before 1997.

## Macao

### Bishop Stresses Maintenance of Stability

HK3107044789 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in Chinese 0926 GMT 28 Jul 89

["Macao Bishop Stresses Need To Maintain Macao's Stable Environment"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Macao, 28 Jul (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Lin Chia-chun, the Catholic bishop of Macao, said recently in an interview with this ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE reporter that the stable environment in Macao must be cherished and maintained, and only thus can Macao continue to attract people from other areas.

He said: Macao is a gateway to China, and a place where the Chinese and Western cultures converge. Macao needs both Chinese and Westerners and needs support from all parties concerned. This is the foundation of Macao's prosperity.

Lin Chia-chun said that events on the mainland should not be entangled with the political and economic affairs in Macao, because this will do nothing good for Macao. Stability means a favorable environment in which all people can bring their abilities into play, and such an environment should be created.

When talking about the brain drain in Macao, the bishop said: Even before the Beijing incident, the brain drain already existed in Macao. Before the 1940's, Macao was a rather closed society. In many big clans, blood relatives of several generations lived together. Beginning in the 1950's and 1960's, social mobility increased. Many people of the younger generation successively went abroad to study, and few of them returned to Macao. However, immigration increased even faster. Beginning in 1978, Macao's economy developed by leaps and bounds. Large numbers of laborers and professionals, as well as huge amounts of funds, poured into Macao. Macao lacks resources and an independent economic capacity, and its economy relies on the inflow of manpower, funds, and technology. So a tranquil and stable social environment must be ensured.

Lin Chia-chun stressed the need to strengthen civic education. He said that civic consciousness is the foundation for the progress of a civilized society. This is not only a duty of the government, but also a duty of the entire society. He said: The present trend is to include political and social knowledge in the contents of civic education so as to increase people's national and social feeling of belonging. Through civic education, people will seek their common points while reserving differences in order to make the most of resources for the purpose of making social progress and improving the people's livelihood. The current world trend is to conduct civic education in the whole course of general education for the public.



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